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Truck Strike Blocks Goods In Boston Area

Trucks delivering milk, coal, oil, bread not affected — 5,000 men idle or picketing.

With 5,000 truck drivers idle or picketing, according to police and union estimates, deliveries of many important commodities were tied up today in Boston and vicinity by a strike over terms of a union contract.

Fish was not delivered from the Fish Pier. Chain stores had difficulty in obtaining foodstuffs from various warehouses and terminals. Department store delivery was curtailed.

Officials of the union, Local 25, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, assured Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon and others, however, that oil, coal, milk, and bread deliveries were not to be affected.

Some Trucks Operating

The exact status of the tie-up was difficult to estimate. Reports indicated that pickets halted several hundred local and long-distance trucks and induced their drivers to abandon them. On the other hand, many trucks were seen in operation along Atlantic Avenue and elsewhere in Boston.

At union headquarters, 81 Canal Street, John M. Sullivan, President, claimed the walkout was a success, but strikers, milling around, complained that trucks of their competitors were not being stopped and that they were losing business.

At 1:30 p. m. Mr. Sullivan announced 32 firms had signed up with the union's terms, permitting about 800 men to return to work.

Police Convoy Shipments

Superintendent Fallon said two of the three platoons of police, totaling 1,500 men, were on duty, with all leaves cancelled. Police were convoying hospital deliveries and occasionally other shipments. They broke up several groups of pickets in South Boston, in the North End, and in Dorchester, who were halting trucks.

As word of the tieup, which became effective at 6 a. m. today, spread through the city, some housewives made extra purchases in anticipation of a possible food shortage over the week end. Mr. Sullivan, however, said he thought the walkout would be over by Saturday morning.

At the Fish Pier, where a fleet of eight boats arrived this morning with 700,000 pounds of groundfish, fear was expressed that the usual Friday business would be interfered with. While fillets were delivered, other fish was kept in the refrigerated holds of the trawlers at the dock, pending settlement of the walkout.

At the Faneuil Hall Market, officials of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange omitted their daily list of wholesale prices, because supplies are virtually unavailable. Goods that were on hand since yesterday were being offered at retail, however.

New Contract Failed

The strike was caused by failure of negotiations for a new contract between the union and a committee of truck owners to succeed a contract expiring last Dec. 31. The union is demanding wages of $40 for a 40-hour week for experienced drivers.

The present scale is $37 for a week of 48 hours. The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration after hearing both sides, made recommendations which are understood to have been for an increase of $1 a week in 1939 and a further increase of $1 in 1940, but was unable to bring about an agreement.

New Mexico Defies U. S. Ban on Water

LORDSBURG, N. M. (AP)—Under orders from Gov. John E. Miles, New Mexico State Police ripped padlocks from Gila River irrigation gates Jan. 4 in defiance of an Arizona Federal Court Order.

Thus they climaxed a jurisdictional dispute over shutting off water of the meandering Gila for benefit of San Carlos Indians in Arizona and to conserve water in Coolidge Dam.

Governor Miles ordered the drastic step on the plea of farmers in the arid Virden Valley west of here, that their crops had been killed and their livelihood threatened by the federal stoppage of water. Thomas M. McClure, New Mexico State Engineer, demanded immediate cessation of federal supervision of New Mexico waters.

Norman Reaches Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 5 (AP)—Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mrs. Norman arrived here today for what they said was a private visit but which may include a discussion of trade relations and the means for emigrating German Jews.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Jan. 5, 1939

Wonders of Research	5
The Young Folks' Page	6
Boston Events	7
Local Arts and Theater Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Charity (With Italian Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Connecticut Letter	9
Weather	9
Wonders of Research	10
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	10
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Pages	12-13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Huge Deficit Financing Continued by Budget

$1,500,000,000 provided for arms—Deficit set at $3,326,000,000 — President denies waste.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Based on a continuation of large-scale deficit financing, and including total national defense expenditure rising to almost $1,500,000,000 a year, President Roosevelt's budget for the 1940 fiscal year went to Congress this noon.

While the budget contemplates another annual deficit of $3,326,000,000 which will elevate the gross public debt by 1940 to $44,458,000,000, the President also proposed new taxation to cover the increased national defense spending and the farm program, totaling $422,000,000 in needed annual revenue. He does not specify the form of tax desired, in his message, but in his informal press seminar explaining the budget (most of which was off the record), he stated that the new tax might be based on elimination of tax exemption from Federal and local securities and all such employees. Previous estimates did not indicate that removal of these exemptions would raise so much money, but the President evidently intends this new tax as the basis of his new revenue needs.

Asks Relief Funds

In a seperate message also sent today, the President asked for speedy appropriation of $875,000,000 to carry the Works Progress Administration through the remaining five months of the present fiscal year. He admitted that Congress may wish to "prescribe by legislation" the way in which future WPA money is spent, but urged the method be given careful study so as to apply to the 1940 fiscal year, and not the coming months.

The President recognized the great changes produced in the politics-in-relief situation by the November election and the Sheppard Committee report, and volunteered in the campaign to free relief from political

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Roosevelt seeks $1,500,000,000 Defense Budget for 1940: Page 4.

Statistical summary of President's budget: Financial Page.

President's Budget Tersely Presented

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

Here is the President's budget in brief for the fiscal year 1940:

Expenditures — $8,995,000,000.

Receipts—$5,669,000,000.

Net deficit—$3,326,000,000.

Debt total at end of year—$44,458,000,000.

This compares with the following revised budget for the fiscal year 1939, which ends next June 30:

Expenditures — $9,492,000,000.

Receipts—$5,520,000,000.

Net deficit—$3,972,000,000.

Debt total at end of year—$41,132,000,000.

Ottawa's Major Issues Center On Relief and Social Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The cost of unemployment relief and the kindred social services again loom as a major problem before the Parliament, which will convene here Jan. 12.

Not only do these necessary services make a constant drain upon the public purse and apparently act as a deterrent to the nation's economic and social progress, but they raise questions so involved and so difficult that any Federal Administration is placed under a severe handicap when it moves in search of a solution.

It is agreed among the smaller units of government, such as the municipalities, that relief costs should be borne by the Federal unit. That Government is, at the present time, in agreement with the principle as applied to social services in general and has expressed its willingness to make the necessary amendments to the British North America Act in order to introduce such legislation as the proposed unemployment insurance law.

But the Provincial Governments are not agreed that relief and other social service costs should be the sole responsibility of the Federal Government. When the unemployment insurance legislation was proposed at the last session Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and New Brunswick all expressed varying degrees of disapproval, and the measure was dropped.

A Question of Revenue

Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, in expressing his opposition, refused to grant the validity of the principle and told Ottawa that his Government would be quite willing to assume the costs if it were granted the fields of revenue which it considered to be rightly provincial. He referred to income taxation. Less wealthy Provinces like Manitoba and Saskatchewan would be quite willing to surrender tax privileges for the assurance that their indigent, old and infirm would be cared for at the expense of the Federal Government.

The question is inescapably linked with taxation and fields of jurisdiction, for the protesting Provincial Governments fear the encroachment of the Federal Government upon historical provincial rights.

In the meantime the relief rolls remain at a high point despite sea-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Action Pends Against Japan And Germany

Only Congress can halt economic and commercial sanctions, Washington seems to agree.

World reactions to President Roosevelt's Annual Message to Congress testified today to the effectiveness of that address as a declaration that the United States will assume leadership in the world struggle to sustain the democratic system.

Press, statesmen, and foreign offices in Britain and France, both of the political left and right, gave full publicity to the message, and expressed themselves variously as deeply moved by its content. Prime Minister Chamberlain welcomed the message as "another indication of the vital role of the American Democracy in world affairs."

Germany, Italy and Japan carefully censored the speech, and reacted with a mixture of counter-attack in the press, and of more moderate statements than many had anticipated. The full facilities of the United States' and British broadcasting transmitters, with short and regular waves, sent translations of the speech to such of these censored peoples as were able to listen.

In the United States, the opposition to the Roosevelt Administration confined itself chiefly to resisting the domestic parts of the message, usually conceding a good measure of support to the statements on foreign policy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Unless Congress intervenes to upset Administration plans, the United States will shortly embark on a campaign of economic and commercial "sanctions" against both Japan and Germany.

The President announced such a program in his annual message to Congress in words so scarcely veiled as to be of unmistakable implication. It is perfectly understood by all observers here—domestic and foreign. Congress is no exception. Plans are complete. Everything is ready for the curtain to go up on positive moves against "aggressors" subject only to the question mark represented by congressional opinion which has not yet crystallized.

The readiness of President Roosevelt and his Administration to move along such a course was made plain by many passages in the Message to Congress, particularly in its recommendation for repeal of the Neutrality Act and the statement that "there are many weapons short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people."

These two aspects of the speech reflect two developments of recent weeks within administration quar-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Reaction to message reflects divided world: Page 2.

Intimate Message from Washington

Smith Appointment, Sheppard Report, Legislative Deadlock — Three Things to Watch in the New Congress, Crucial Things

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

There is such a rush of events as Congress opens that it is hard to follow them all. Here is an effort to hit three matters, at least, on the wing. They are not connected and vary in importance, but each seems in its way to have significance.

The first can be discussed quickly. Mr. Roosevelt is under strong pressure to withdraw the name of Donald Wakefield Smith as a member of the Labor Relations Board, without submitting it to the Senate. Mr. Smith has served one term, and Mr. Roosevelt gave him another recess appointment last summer.

The American Federation of Labor and railway brotherhood lobbies are fighting Mr. Smith. They say he favored the Congress of Industrial Organizations in his opinions. John L. Lewis says he does not care whether Mr. Smith is reappointed or not, since he gave some decisions to the A. F. of L. against the C. I. O. Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire says he has enough votes pledged to defeat Mr. Smith. Vice-President Garner urges the withdrawal of the name for tactical reasons.

It seems to this writer that one factor in this matter is being overlooked. That is whether an interested pressure group shall control the personnel, and obliquely the policy, of a federal agency. That is a serious matter. Obviously we should all object if a partisan industrial group should veto the reappointment of a specific member of the Tariff Commission. It would be a good deal like the "recall" of a judge by an unsuccessful litigant.

The Smith case is not quite parallel with that, but there is enough of similarity to make it extremely interesting to watch what Mr. Roosevelt finally does. To withdraw the name now will certainly be a confession of weakness. As to the charge of prejudice against Mr. Smith, it does not seem to be very strong, or at any event has not been aired before the appropriate Senate Committee and never will be aired if the name is not submitted. The case of Donald Wakefield Smith is one of the most interesting straws to watch in the capital air currents today.

Sheppard Report an Inversion

The second matter concerns the Sheppard Report. This showed conclusively the widespread use of political coercion in certain WPA areas. The factual case is definitive. The difficulty now is, what to do about it? Here it seems to many, the Sheppard Committee spoke most strongly through the evidence it submitted rather than through its own 15 recommendations. It did not specifically discuss the proposal to "turn relief back to the States" but it did reveal, in its evidence, that political coercion was worse just where the WPA was most strongly under state or local influence.

Nobody wants to "turn relief back to the States" if it means turning it back to conditions such as existed in Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Again, the report was cautious in affixing blame. It shows pretty clearly that neither Mr. Hopkins nor Aubrey Williams, his assistant, realized what was happening. Their personal honesty is not impugned. What the report showed, as Arthur Krock summarizes it, is that "personal honesty at the top is insufficient to keep off the hand of dirty politics."

Why? Because—and again this reporter volunteers his own strongly held opinion—the relief setup is now political; above all, because Congress has kept it political. The Sheppard Committee was, in effect, investigating itself. It was Congress which originally failed to put WPA under civil service and insisted on Senate confirmation of state administration. It was Congress, and the Democratic leadership in the Senate, which rejected the Hatch Amendment last June, proposing mild safeguards against politics.

It is evident in retrospect that that rejection was accepted as a "go ahead" signal for the politicians to attack relief in many states. Leader in the fight against the Hatch reform last June was Majority Leader Barkley.

The Sheppard Committee is very kind to Senator Barkley, and reports there is "nothing to show" that he knew about the gruesome things that were going on, to his benefit, and in his behalf, in Kentucky relief politics. But until this basic civil service reform is made, the individual statutes proposed by the Sheppard Committee seem like palliatives. It is significant and discouraging that there is no word in its recommendations about civil service. Other Senators have noted this omission and intend to act; here is another thing to watch in the days to come.

Dangers in Deadlock

The third point can be mentioned only briefly. By now it is generally agreed that the new Congress will be "independent." As a matter of fact, it is likely to go further than that and be hostile: the tradition of the final two years of a Second-Term President is one of deadlock. The question is, is this really something to be hailed? Mr. Hoover was thwarted and frustrated by Congress in the midst of a dangerous crisis, after only two years.

Turn-about is fair play, and now the same thing may happen to Mr. Roosevelt. But the tempo of events is accelerating in the modern world, and such deadlocks may be dangerous. This is not to take sides either with Hoover, or with Roosevelt; it is, however, definitely to question the separation of power which has existed for 150 years, in so far as it can be proved to becalm the Ship of State in modern periods of crisis.

American history shows a chronic strain between President and Congress likely to be repeated now. In slower moving days it didn't, perhaps, matter. But today the world is shrinking, the clock ticks faster, there is constant competition with ruthlessly efficient states. Could Great Britain, let us say, deal with Hitler, under a system that kept the Executive in one compartment and the Legislature in another? It will be wise to reflect on this matter, as the events of the next two years unfold.

Richard L. Strout

They Take the Reins in Bay State

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Lieut. Gov. H. T. Cahill

Gov. Saltonstall Sounds Warning Of Big State Tax

New Massachusetts Chief Executive in inaugural address hints at many changes for increased efficiency—Proposes reorganization of U. C. C., public ownership of El, liberalizing old-age law.

As the traditional 19-gun salute boomed across frigid Boston Common at high noon today, Leverett Saltonstall, lineal descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, the only titled member of the original Bay Company, became 55th Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In his eagerly awaited inaugural address the new Governor, a Republican, resolutely turned his back on all mention of scandals of the past and painted with rapid strokes the picture he sees ahead . . . a sombre overtone of fiscal difficulties, a brighter prospect of increasing honesty and capability in administration.

High point of the address came in Governor Saltonstall's blunt warning of the probability of a $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 state tax this year. When this is contrasted with 1938's $17,000,000 tax, and it is remembered that the State tax is levied directly against the cities and towns, the graveness of Governor Saltonstall's warning can be appreciated.

The Governor did not say whether he would favor a tax on retail sales, the broadening of income tax, or any other new imposts to meet this nearly doubled state tax. In fact, his address was almost as notable for what it did not contain as for what it did. However, unlike Gov. Charles F. Hurley who made scarcely a single proposal in his inaugural two years ago, Governor Saltonstall suggested nearly twoscore legislative enactments in his address today.

Reorganizations

Much reaction came, too, when the new Governor hinted he might seek governmental reorganization, if necessary to oust certain holdover department heads whose policies and abilities may not have gubernatorial approval. The procedure of ousting officials by changing departments somewhat differs from the proposal made yesterday by the new Speaker of the House, Christian A. Herter, who suggested a formal investigation of administrators with removal to follow if justified.

It was an exciting day at the State House.

Governor Hurley met with his Executive Council for a brief final session at 10 a. m. He did not submit the names of Edmund L. Dolan or J. Walter Quinn for pardons, and no other official business was transacted. Thus, the former Boston City Treasurer and his associate must remain in Charles Street jail, serving two and one-half year sentences for contempt of court, because they allegedly tried to tamper with a jury about to try them last April on charges of profiting improperly from bonds sold the city while Dolan was treasurer.

Kelly Takes Office

Following this five-minute Council meeting, Governor Hurley administered the oath of office to Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, named yesterday to the $4,000-a-year post as a member of the Fall River Board of Finance. When the oath was completed and the retiring Lieutenant Governor had received the congratulations of the Council, he asked permission to read a statement in which he criticized Boston newspapers for saying his appointment resulted from a political deal with Governor Hurley.

"Now, I want to ask you," said Mr. Kelly turning to Governor Hurley, "did I ever ask you for a political appointment?"

"No," responded the Governor with a pleasant smile. "In fact, I can say that this certainly is not a political appointment, for if it had not been for you, I would be here today, beginning a second term."

Lieutenant Governor Kelly, it will be recalled, ran against the Governor in a three-cornered primary fight with former Governor James M. Curley emerging as victor.

A few minutes after this impromptu development in the Governor's office, the new Governor, Mr. Saltonstall, arrived at the State House, accompanied by Mrs. Saltonstall and the new Lieutenant Governor, Horace T. Cahill.

At Governor's Office

While the women of the party, carrying large bouquets, went off to reserved seats in the House gallery, the men, attired in formal morning clothes, went to the Governor's office, where they were met by a host of friends, including Representative Joseph T. Martin, recently chosen Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives in Washington, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and others.

Governor Hurley stepped forward to greet Mr. Saltonstall warmly. He gave him the historic Massachusetts "Transmittendum." These are objects handed down from one Governor to the next and include the Butler Bible, left by Governor Butler, a volume of the General Statues of 1860, a gavel and block made from timbers of the Constitution, a gavel block made from an old Indian whet stone and the key to the State House, which it has been found, fits no lock in the building.

After a few words of friendly conversation with Governor Hurley, word was received from Senate President Joseph R. Cotton that the House and Senate were jointly convened and ready to receive the new Governor.

Headed by Sergeant at Arms Charles O. Holt, the procession, in-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Full text of Governor Saltonstall's address: Page 11.

Saltonstall Recommends:

Governor Saltonstall, in his inaugural address packed with various proposals, made the following recommendations and statements of policy:

Reorganization of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Liberalization of the old age assistance laws.

Better administration of civil service system.

Opposition to Federal reciprocal trade agreements injurious to New England.

State wages and hours law.

State regulation of private employment offices.

Strengthening of the workmen's compensation act.

Strengthening of anti-injunction act.

More liberal homestead law to exempt the homes of debtors from the reach of creditors to an amount more than the present $800 limit.

No diversion of gasoline tax revenue to purposes other than highway, bridge and similar work.

Extension of juvenile courts and modernization of entire court system.

Appointment of the Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Judicial Court by the Court—not the Governor.

Provisions for pensions of State Police members.

Two-year extension of milk control law.

Establishment of a sound natural and recreational resource conservation policy.

Study of possible co-ordination of all Metropolitan Boston transportation systems.

Air hearing for the Townsend Plan by Congress.

Improvement of State's housing laws.

Improved lighting of State highways.

Unpaid commission to bring about co-operation between State, industry, schools, labor and private social agencies to aid youth to find employment.

Warning of a prospective State tax of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

S-S-Sh! Secrets for Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Closely guarded secrets of the British Royal Air Force have recently been sold over a shop counter here for the sum of two shillings and sixpence.

To have them posted to you, wrapped up in a neat parcel, cost threepence extra.

The secret information somehow got into the 1938 revised version of the R. A. F. "Flying Training Manual: Part I (Land Planes)," on sale at the Stationery Office, Kingsway, to anybody who asked for it at the counter.

The manual sold quite well, but not abnormally well, and the Air Ministry believes that the information probably escaped falling into wrong hands. Anyway, into a lot of wrong hands.

When some months had passed after publication, an official, who knew a secret when he saw one, happened to read the manual, probably by way of a change. He was astounded by what he read. As a result the manual was hurriedly withdrawn from public sale and reclassified as "For Official Use Only."

The Air Ministry will say nothing about the "half-crown secrets manual" as R. A. F. circles now term it. The Ministry refuses to say who was responsible. Nor will it say whether an official inquiry is to be held or not. Nor will it say how many copies are in public hands.

It is believed to be a secret.

Radio Ban Asked On Liquor 'Ads'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wilford S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator, urged Congress Jan. 4 to ban advertising of liquor on the radio.

In his annual report for the year ending Dec. 15, Mr. Alexander also proposed that Congress forbid publication of liquor advertisements in Sunday editions of newspapers; of advertisements portraying women, children or religious subjects; or referring to alcoholic beverages as having tonic, food or medicinal qualities.

The Administration expressed the opinion, too, that brewers of malt beverages should be licensed by the Government as are importers, distillers, and wholesalers of distilled spirits.

Army Men to See Navy In Caribbean Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Department officials said Jan. 1 that Army observers, but no troops, would attend the Navy's maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Last year a battalion accompanied naval units to Caribbean islands to participate in landing maneuvers there. Officials said they believed information gained at that time was sufficient and that a repetition would be unnecessary. Army observers will be on hand, however. The navy plans call for landing maneuvers at Puerto Rico and other island possessions of the United States at intervals during the next few months.

Shetland Islanders Observe Christmas On Jan. 5 as of Old

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The remote Shetland Islanders north of Scotland celebrated Christmas today, while most other Britons removed their holiday garlands.

The Islanders have clung sturdily to the old Julian calendar, refusing to accept that of Pope Gregory which most of the rest of the world has used for nearly two centuries.

The new year starts Jan. 12 for these descendants of the ancient Vikings.

Mother-in-Law Jokes Resisted in State Drive

NEW YORK (AP)—With the announced purpose of campaigning against "harsh and vulgar mother-in-law jokes" the Mother-in-Law Association (of New York State) filed a trade name certificate with the County Clerk Jan. 4 and opened temporary headquarters at 381 Fourth Avenue.

Sponsors tentatively set Feb. 7 as "Mother-in-Law Day" and said that later the ideal mother-in-law, son-in-law and daughter-in-law probably would be selected "in a dignified manner."

Grew Asks Permission For Vacation in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph Clark Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo, has requested permission to return to the United States on vacation in the early spring. It was indicated that permission would be granted.

President Names Frankfurter For Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—President Roosevelt today nominated to the Supreme Court vacancy, his old friend, that Austrian-born life-long liberal and supplier of young men to this, and earlier administrations, and the country's leading law firms, Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard University Law School.

Professor Frankfurter is appointed to the seat held by Mr. Justice Cardozo and before him by Mr. Justice Holmes, with whom the new Justice-designate was linked by close ties over a long period of years. A few years ago, there might have been a serious outcry over this appointment, when Professor Frankfurter was dramatized by critics and columnists as a Warwick behind the New Deal throne.

But the Harvard liberal has latterly disassociated himself from some New Deal policies—notably the President's plan in 1937 to enlarge the Supreme Court—and advocates of his appointment today have come from many and diverse quarters. If the alternative were the appointment of some New Deal legislator, like Senators Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana or Lewis H. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, mid-road support of Professor Frankfurter becomes stronger than ever.

To make today's appointment, President Roosevelt disregards geographical, racial, and religious protests or considerations. There is not now on the Supreme Court a single justice who comes from west of the Mississippi River. Mr. Justice Pierce Butler is from St. Paul, Minn., and that is the farthest west the Court's personnel goes.

Under these circumstances, with the President's close political and sentimental affiliations with the Far West, both North and South, and his acute geographical sense, there were strong arguments favoring a western appointment. Instead, he goes to Massachusetts, which already has Mr. Justice Brandeis.

New York has the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Stone, Pennsylvania has Mr. Justice Roberts. The South has Mr. Justice McReynolds of Tennessee, Mr. Justice Reed of Kentucky, and Mr. Justice Black of Alabama. With the exception of Mr. Justice Butler, that leaves the entire Midwest, Southwest, Prairie States, Inter-Mountain Area, and Pacific Coast unrepresented.

But the President evidently takes the view that personal qualities are to be set above the accident of residence.

The appointment likewise overrides intimations that racial or religious arguments should be heeded. One sector of Jewish opinion was believed to oppose the appointment on the ground that in this troubled world Jews should not accept positions where they are subject to open attack. This viewpoint, which was alleged to be forcing Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, toward resignation, is strikingly repudiated in the Frankfurter appointment.

New Jurist came from Vienna and won Harvard degree: Page 10.

Woman Heads Peace Drive in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—"For the security of everything we hold dear, we must have peace," declared Mrs. Cornelius Bodine, of Chestnut Hill, in accepting the chairmanship of the Woman's Division of the United Peace Chest, which will conduct its annual campaign for funds from Feb. 8 to March 1, 1939, in the five southeastern counties of Pennsylvania.

Associated with Mrs. Bodine in the drive will be 10 division leaders, guiding 50 team leaders and 450 solicitors in the various sections of the five counties. The minimum goal of the Chest for 1939 is $36,250.

Thirty Colleges Join In Inter-Faith Cause

MADISON, N. J. (AP)—Students of 30 eastern colleges voted Dec. 31 to create campus inter-faith groups to promote the principles of democracy and eliminate racial and religious prejudices.

The three-day conference, held at Drew University, was sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The conferees agreed there was a "need for a new determination to maintain the liberties that democracy involves."

Roosevelt Asks $875,000,000 For Relief With Strict Curbs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in asking Congress today for a supplemental appropriation of $875,000,000 to carry work relief through next June, recommended strict legislation imposing penalties for "improper political practices" in relief.

The President, however, asked that the present program of administration be continued for the rest of this fiscal year to prevent disruption of the program, and suggested hearings and careful consideration before changing administrative policy.

He opposed turning the administration over to local boards, as has been suggested in some quarters. Anyone proposing such method, Mr. Roosevelt added, is "either insincere or is ignorant of the realities of local American politics."

Civil Service Dispute

The President's work relief message went to Congress in the midst of a controversy over the placing of WPA employees under civil service. Opponents of this step interpreted the move as a trend toward making the WPA a permament agency, and declared it would give a preferred job-holding status to many administrative employees they consider incompetent.

Proponents replied that it was a step eliminating the "politics in relief" for which WPA has been criticized.

Under an executive order issued last June 24 by the President, 35,000 WPA administrative employees will be blanketed into the civil service Feb. 1.

Statutory Regulations

In his message on relief Mr. Roosevelt said it was his belief that "improper political practices could be eliminated only by the imposition of rigid statutory regulations and penalties by the Congress, and that this should be done."

"Such penalties should be imposed not only upon persons within the administrative organization of the WPA, but also upon outsiders who have in fact in many instances been the principal offenders in this regard," he declared.

"My only reservation in this matter is that no legislation should be enacted which will in any way deprive workers on the WPA program of the civil rights to which they are entitled in common with other citizens."

Huge Deficit Financing Continued in U. S. Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

manipulation. He pointed out that by his executive order, nearly all the administrative employees of WPA are to be brought under the civil service on Feb. 1, 1939.

As for the general budget picture there is no slackening in the deficits which began on a big scale back in 1932, and the President presents no apologies for them. The 1940 budget includes the ninth consecutive annual deficit of more than $1,000,000,000, and the fifth more than $3,000,000,000. The deficit is estimated at $3,326,000,000, net, as compared with $3,972,000,000 in the current fiscal year, and $4,550,000,000 in heaviest-spending 1936. The post-election, recovery deficit of fiscal 1938 ran only to $1,384,000,000.

By the time the nominating conventions are meeting in 1940, and President Roosevelt has decided—or had decided for him—the question of a third term, the gross public debt will have risen to $44,458,000,000. In 1932, when he was first nominated, it was $19,487,000,000.

In his budget message, President Roosevelt proudly, almost triumphantly, surveys these deficits. "The greater part of the deficits and the larger part of the increase in the public debt have gone for permanent additions to our national wealth," he says.

Defends Deficits

"Let us all fix that fact in our minds so that there shall be no doubt about it and so that we may have a clear and intelligent idea of what we have been doing. We have not been throwing the taxpayers' money out of the window or into the sea. We have been buying real values with it. Let me repeat: The greater part of the budgetary deficits that have been incurred have gone for permanent, tangible additions to our national wealth. The balance has been an investment in the conservation of our human resources, and I do not regard a penny of it as wasted."

Supporting this thesis, the President introduced a new table into the budget comparing Federal outlays for "durable improvements and recoverable loans and investments" with the net deficit and increase in gross public debt for the decade. The increase in the public debt during the period 1930-1940 amounted to $28,273,000,000. The factors which the President considers to be compensatory are as follows:

Direct Fed. Public Works	$4,013,000,000
Recoverable loans & invsts.	3,234,000,000
Public Roads	2,424,000,000
Conservation work through the CCC	2,550,000,000
New construction projects of WPA	2,687,000,000
Grants to public bodies for pub. works (PWA, etc.)	1,523,000,000
Total	$16,431,000,000

Stabilization Fund

To this total, the President also adds the stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000 which stands as an asset that could be used, if desired, to reduce the national debt or draw down some annual deficit. But it is the Administration's desire to continue the fund as at present, backing the dollar in foreign exchange and supporting the tripartite monetary agreement. Later, the President will ask Congress for an extension of his authority to maintain and use the stabilization fund. It is an open secret that the fund has made a modest profit in its years of operation.

Facing these deficits, even when counterbalanced by "durable improvements and recoverable assets," the President announces his intention of seeking a balanced budget not through greatly increased taxes or reductions in expenditure, but by continuing spending and other policies until the national income shall reach an $80,000,000,000 total.

"Sound progress toward a budget that is formally balanced is not to be made by heavily slashing expenditures or drastically increasing taxes. On the contrary, it is to be sought by employing every effective device we may have at our command for promoting a steady recovery, which means steady progress toward the goal of full utilization of our resources. . . ."

Budget Balancing Table

To exemplify this argument, the budget contains yet another new table, an "it-might-be-so" affair, showing potential revenues at different levels of national income. Using present tax rates, a $70,000,000,000 national income would produce tax revenues of $6,000,000,000; an $80,000,000,000 national income would produce $8,000,000,000 in taxes; and a $90,000,000,000 national income would return $10,600,000,000 in taxes, all according to this new table. That is the President's method of balancing the budget.

The budget is just crammed with innovations. Still a third new table is a sort of master compilation under new classifications, telling all-at-a-glance from 1931-1940. It reveals somewhat larger totals than the usual budget summaries, which are also included in the telephone-book size tome.

And there is still another new wrinkle: The proposed treatment of extraordinary expenditures. The President proposes—and he will need legislative authority—"an annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities" of various government lending and financing corporations, contemplating "that any surplus from operations or any impairment of capital resulting from losses be reflected as receipts or expenditures in the annual budget. Under this method the budget would be affected, not when the investment or loan is made, but in the fiscal year when the surplus or loss occurs."

The new practice, intended to "conform more nearly to the practice followed in commercial business" has already been approved by Congress as applying to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The President proposes it be extended to a group of 12 other agencies, such as the Farm Credit Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the U. S. Maritime Commission. All of these, it is noteworthy, are the so-called "government in business" corporations.

In addition to the effort to subtract this form of outlay from budgetary expenditure until such time as a final profit or loss is shown, the President also proposes to work out a deduction from the budget deficit of various forms of public works spending. He says:

"Public projects of a self-liquidating character represent another class of expenditures appearing in the annual budget as current outlays, to which this principle might also be applied. For example, outlays for the Boulder Canyon project amounting to more than $120,000,000 have been included in annual budgetary expenditures of the Government, notwithstanding that the total cost of the project, including capitalized interest during the period of construction, will be returned to the Government within 50 years, with interest.

"While I do not advocate that the Government capitalize all of its expenditures for physical improvements, it seems to me that such portions of the cost of public projects as are clearly self-liquidating should occupy a separate category in budgetary reporting. Our financial statements, of course, should clearly reflect, in appropriate classifications, the amount of Government outlays for physical improvements that are not self-liquidating in character. We must take into account the necessity for making such of these and other changes as will permit the presentation to the Congress and to the public of more accurate and intelligible statements of the financial operations of the Government."

From many angles, therefore, the President has espoused the views of those economists who speak of the budget in terms of national income, rather than as the traditional, rigid listing of revenues and expenditures. He seeks to reflect in the actual figures his claim that much of his spending has gone for "permanent additions to our national wealth."

As to the purpose and effect of new spending, the President says:

"A year ago I recommended an increase in work relief, public works, and other related expenditures to check the downward spiral of business. The program undertaken at that time has contributed materially, I believe, to the existing upward movement of business and employment; and I feel that the businessmen and farmers and workers of the country, no less than the unemployed, are entitled to an assurance that this program will not be curtailed arbitrarily or violently.

"The actual cost of work relief and similar expenditures goes down after jobs are found by the workers on these rolls. A violent contraction, before the natural expansion of private industry is ready to take up the slack, would mean, not only human misery, but a disruptive withdrawal from American industry of a volume of purchasing power which business needs at this time. The necessity of increasing Federal expenditures a year ago to check a recession is a well-known fact. Any decision to decrease those expenditures now that recovery has just started would constitute a new policy which ought not to be adopted without full understanding of what may be the result.

Not a Danube Budget

"May I say emphatically that I am not suggesting an ordinary budget which is always balanced and an extraordinary budget which is always unbalanced. The ordinary expenses of government should continue to be met out of current revenues. But I also hope that those revenues in time of prosperity will provide a surplus which can be applied against the public debt that the Government must incur in lean years because of extraordinary demands upon it.

"I believe I am expressing the thought of the most far-sighted students of our economic system in saying that it would be unwise either to curtail expenditures sharply or to impose drastic new taxes at this stage of recovery. But in view of the addition to our public expenditures involved in the proposed enlarged national defense program and the program for agricultural parity payments, for which no revenue provision has yet been made, I think we might safely consider moderate tax increases which would approximately meet the increased expenditures on these accounts. It should be added, however, that it is my firm conviction that such new taxes as may be imposed should be most carefully selected from the standpoint of avoiding repressive effects upon purchasing power."

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The American's Creed

Wide World

William Tyler Page

Minority Clerk of the House of Representatives, looks back over 57 years of service in the national Capitol. He is examining the American's Creed which he wrote.

The creed reads as follows:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

Roosevelt and the Budget

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 5

Highlights of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress:

Sound progress toward a budget that is formally balanced is not to be made by heavily slashing expenditures or drastically increasing taxes.

* * *

On the contrary, it is to be sought by employing every effective device we have at our command for promoting a steady recovery, which means steady progress toward the goal of full utilization of our resources. We can contribute very materially toward that end by a wise tax program.

* * *

A year ago I recommended an increase in work relief, public works, and other related expenditures to check the downward spiral of business. The program undertaken at that time has contributed materially, I believe, to the existing upward movement of business and employment.

* * *

I believe I am expressing the thought of the most far-sighted students of our economic system in saying that it would be unwise either to curtail expenditures sharply or to impose drastic new taxes at this stage of recovery.

* * *

But in view of the addition to our public expenditures involved in the proposed enlarged national defense program and the program for agricultural parity payments, for which no revenue provision has yet been made, I think we might safely consider moderate tax increases which would approximately meet the increased expenditures on these accounts.

* * *

I am recommending the re-enactment of the excise taxes which will expire in June and July of this year, not because I regard them as ideal components of our tax structure, but because their collection has been perfected, our economy is adjusted to them, and we cannot afford at this time to sacrifice the revenue they represent.

* * *

During the past nine fiscal years—a period which has seen the national income drop from a high of $81,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1929 to around $40,000,000,000 in 1932 and rise again to about $70,000,000,000 in 1937—Federal revenues, even though on a higher tax base, have never completely covered expenditures.

* * *

The greater part of the budgetary deficits that have been incurred have gone for permanent, tangible additions to our national wealth. The balance has been an investment in the conservation of our human resources, and I do not regard a penny of it as wasted.

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Reaction to Message Reflects Split World

All World Hears Message

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The clarion words of President Roosevelt's Annual Message to Congress yesterday, with their call to Democracy to defend itself, were available literally to the entire world—to peoples of the censored as well as uncensored nations who were aware of the broadcast and able to tune in.

From the United States, the President's words were broadcast directly from the Capitol by all regular networks, and to the outside world by powerful short wave transmitters. Immediately, translations were made into German, Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese, and broadcast via the short wave outlets. Later in the day, extensive rebroadcasts were made.

In Britain, the B. B. C. carried the direct broadcast, and instantly after the President finished, announcers read speedily prepared translations in German and Italian, of selected portions. By directed beam, salient parts of the address were sent to all parts of the Empire, virtually blanketing the world.

The press of Britain and France, both of political left and right, carried long sections of the speech. The controlled German press printed only carefully selected excerpts, the official news agency carrying a 450-word abstract of the text.

From Dispatches of the Associated Press

Following are salient excerpts from the press of the world giving reactions to President Roosevelt's Annual Message to Congress:

Britain

The Times: "In his description yesterday of American ideals and of the American reaction to the world's troubles he (Roosevelt) was the authentic voice of the American people, and it will be heard with full sympathy and understanding in all communities that share the political faith and practice of the United States and mean to preserve them. Guided by these ideals, the strength of the Republic, while it threatens no country's peace, can make a decisive contribution to the maintenance of international order and national freedom."

Manchester Guardian contrasted the President's declaration against "dictatorships" with Prime Minister Chamberlain's "timid exercises in the same field."

"Most English men and women, when they listened to President Roosevelt, must have wished sadly that it was the head of their own government who was saying these things." The British people who heard Roosevelt praise the Democratic system "must have recalled with shame" Chamberlain's "naive confession" that, although Fascism may or may not do for Britain, Chamberlain "could not get up much excitement over different systems of government.'

"They must have regretted that it has been left to an American President to state the British (as it is also the American) way of life without apologizing for it. The contrast is painful and need not be pursued."

Daily Herald: "With superb vigor, with a passionate faith that puts to shame some of our tired and ailing ministers, President Roosevelt proclaims the great principles of a liberal civilization."

Daily Express: "A strong United States exerting her immense moral and economic might on the side of peace is a reinforcement of every peaceful nation."

Daily Mail said the address should stimulate Britain's rearmament drive with assurance "that the United States will never lend aid or encouragement to any nation in Europe that is the aggressor," but the paper said no hint of active co-operation in foreign policy can "be read into his (Roosevelt's) words."

Germany

Berlin Lokal Anzeiger: "Roosevelt alters neither the domestic nor foreign political line which he has followed for about a year. He sticks to an imperial policy as it was revealed in the aspirations of the United States at the Lima (Pan-American) Conference and he sticks to a domestic program which aims at the strengthening of his Government power with the aid of Jews and those elements in the United States who are either in close economic relation with Jews or whose mentality is so reactionary and alien to Europe that you can impress them by obsolete catchwords of New York.

"The saving of democracy was set up at the Lima Conference as the goal of a fight against totalitarian states, which Roosevelt now calls 'attacker nations,' with the most nonsensical assertions over alleged offensive intentions of Germany and Italy toward Latin America politically and economically, and in a military way they tried to find a foundation for a community of nations in which Washington wanted to have the military and New York the financial command."

Concerning the President's reference to religion, the Lokal Anzeiger said he apparently aimed to "draw followers of Christian faiths in the United States, in addition to Jews, to his side against rising political opponents in the Republican and his own Democratic Party. Therefore in all America the lie is tolerated that persecution of the Christian church in Germany was connected with final solution of the Jewish problem. . . ."

Of the President's allusion to "God-fearing democracy," the newspaper said: "One needs only to remember the fear of God with which President Wilson in 1919 betrayed all his principles of peace in favor of a power policy the aim of which was complete annihilation of the German people. That had really nothing to do with the fear of God."

Zeitung am Mittag charged the speech was based on "gross atrocity lies" and stated that "Washington's new policy seems to be to preach blind hatred and unscrupulous estrangement between the two continents."

Asserting Germany knew "this orator speaks only for himself" the newspaper added that "the American people want peace and not the unrest which Roosevelt so assiduously preaches."

Goering's National Zeitung of Essen, asserting the breaking off of relations with Germany was being discussed in America, said that "Herr Roosevelt's declaration could almost be regarded as a provocation to such a rupture. . . . In a time which urgently calls for cool-headed and statesmanlike leaders in all nations, Herr Roosevelt, under the influence of his Jewish counselors—deems it advisable in an important world situation to play clear party politics."

Berliner Tageblatt, calling the President a "Don Quixote" said he was riding in for "attack against windmills, his message an appeal for war preparedness against the inmates of Mars who recently set the United States in such unseemly excitement."

Hamburger Fremdenblatt said Roosevelt had "failed in everything" and "knows no other solution of his difficulties than incitement of his people against other nations from which America is separated by the ocean."

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter headed its front-page New York dispatch: "United States under Jewish dictatorship—62,000 Jews in federal and state administration."

France

Paris Press, both right and left in sympathies reported the speech favorably with long excerpts, emphasizing the prospect of neutrality law revision.

The Leftist Oeuvre said the "speech came at a time particularly critical for dictators," and might be "a decisive influence on the orientation of their policies."

The Rightist Petit Journal: "The United States finally has come into the international squabble and not only because it needs to save its markets but also because public opinion in the new world revolts against religious persecution, against the new tyranny under dictatorial regimes."

French officials were more outspoken in favor of the President's address than the British. An official of the French Foreign Ministry said France "approves all points."

Italy

Il Popolo di Romo dismissed the speech as "needless alarm." President Roosevelt "is arousing fears of aggression that do not exist," Il Popolo di Romo said.

Il Messaggero said that "Roosevelt is pessimistic over the fate of democracy."

The Italian press generally said the new congressional session opened in an atmosphere of "scandal" and charged United States officials with using relief money for political purposes.

Soviet Russia

Newspapers in brief summaries, emphasized points on preparedness against aggression and the Neutrality Law but omitted passages about the democracies and religion. There was no editorial comment.

Japan

Unofficial spokesmen saw a definite threat to Japan in the suggestion of President Roosevelt's message that the United States Neutrality Act might be altered.

"However, American businessmen, for whom Japan has been a good and honorable customer, would be the chief sufferers," was one informed observers' comment.

(The Neutrality Act has not been invoked respecting the Chinese-Japanese War. President Roosevelt said the Neutrality Laws "may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim.")

Another highly placed Japanese said there was no reason "for Japan to take offense at the President's discussion of aggressors as compared with the peaceful democracies; his definition of aggressor unquestionably is different from ours."

United States

Nashville, Tenn., Banner (Ind.): "The message of the President to Congress marks the introduction of the fourth New Deal. Its distinguishing development is the addition of a military front to the essential features of the second and third New Deal periods. With characteristic political adroitness the President seeks to establish a close affinity between national preparedness and the preservation and expansion of his social philosophy."

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.): "The eloquence of which Mr. Roosevelt is master has never been used t better advantage than in his message to Congress yesterday. For the greater part of that message was a ringing defense of the democratic system. . . .

The Tulsa, Okla., Tribune (Ind.)—The President's challenge to the dictators was stirring. His analysis of the international situation was good. But the fact that he devoted three-fourths of his speech to affairs abroad indicates his desire to divert public attention away from the collapse of the New Deal program at home.

Reno (Nev.) Evening Gazette (Rep.)—To obtain more money Mr. Roosevelt beats the drums of war. While Europe is trying to obtain peace by sane territorial arrangements he pours oil on its smouldering fires. In his imagination he beholds a menace to America which does not exist. He asks for a degree of power that no President should seek and no Congress should grant.

Des Moines (Iowa) Register (Independent): No doubt there will be furious reactions in some of the dictatorial countries. . . . His call for military strengthening was merely preparatory. What he said was plainly a "build up" for his coming special message . . . On the whole, a very good message. Unless it is turned sour by later special messages, notably the one on arming, the effects should be excellent.

Las Angeles Times (Rep.): This is a new Roosevelt and one whose somewhat chastened attitude seems to reflect the lessons of the purge that failed, the election that went wrong and billions . . . spent without tangible return. This Roosevelt recommends, he does not command. . . . He appeals, or seems to, to reasoning legislators rather than to rubber stamps.

Roosevelt's Plain Speaking Commended by British Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 5 — President Roosevelt's phrase in his message to Congress, "Religion, democracy, and international good faith," which millions of British listeners heard radiocast here yesterday, bids fair to become the watchword of those on this side of the Atlantic who have been deeply disturbed by the steady deterioration of international morality as shown by events in the past few years.

The President's reminder that men "must be prepared to defend not their homes alone, but the tenets of faith and humanity on which their churches, their governments, and their very civilization are founded," is a simple restatement of the deep sentiment which is steeling Britain to its greatest effort in peacetime history to build up the country's defenses. It is taken here as a sign that the United States feels the same way as Britain does, that however much it may want to keep clear of trouble, the logic of events may make it very difficult.

Even Opposition Pleased

As far as the idealistic side of the President's message is concerned, there is not a dissentient note in today's newspapers—indeed, the Opposition goes out of its way to say it wished British statesmen would speak as plainly as Mr. Roosevelt.

There is reason to believe that many of them would like to, but being 3,000 miles nearer the scene of potential disturbance, they think it wiser at the moment to let Mr. Roosevelt do their talking for them.

Curiously, little is said here about Mr. Roosevelt's call for revision of neutrality legislation, although the News Chronicle asserts that the present act has been found to confer great advantages on the aggressor.

In the main, however, the British have not yet made up their minds about neutrality. When an aggressor holds command of the approaches to the country it is attacking it is difficult to see how help can reach the aggrieved country from the outside, neutrality law or no neutrality law. On the other hand if there were a general war, Britain, which holds effective command of the sea, could for some time get supplies from the United States under the cash-and-carry system.

Epoch of Undeclared War

British experts therefore hope that this aspect of the situation will be remembered when revisions are under discussion.

Another aspect which experts here are wondering about is the new tendency to wage undeclared war. This unexpected outcome of the Kellogg Pact's attempt to outlaw war seems here to enable the aggressor to circumvent United States intentions in the existing Neutrality Act.

It is pointed out in this connection that if Germany were to foment unofficial war or rebellion in the Ukraine it would be able to get munitions from the United States without legal hindrance just as Japan is able to do respecting the "incident" in China.

Reich Relieved by Restraint In the Message of Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 5—President Roosevelt's message to Congress, strange to relate, brings relief to Germany in that it was more moderate than anticipated, though its references to repudiation by totalitarian states of religion, democracy, and international good faith are condemned in various sections of the press.

The message is played down by the German press which interprets it as specially intended for internal consumption, particularly to prepare Congress and the public generally for a big rearmament program and to secure revision of neutrality laws in a manner unfavorable to totalitarian states.

President Roosevelt is accused of following in Wilson's footsteps, according to the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger, and in his foreign policy of continuing a "imperialistic policy shown in the efforts of the United States at the Lima conference," which conference is deliberately interpreted here as a failure.

References to threats to religion, democracy, and international good faith by totalitarian states today finds in certain quarters the reply that Germany is not concerned with disturbing the peace of democracies and that they may live as they think fit.

Such remarks stir the rulers of present-day Germany less than the President's declared intention of increasing America's armed strength when he referred to a "well-organized defense system combined with the possibility of extending it to meet all demands."

The possibility maintained in certain circles abroad that a break-off in diplomatic relations between America and Germany may result from this speech and the events of the past few months, is considered unlikely here. For despite all its press fulminations National Socialist Germany has never been anxious to take such a step with any power if such is to its disadvantage.

South Americans Applaud Message

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—President Roosevelt's attack on dictatorships in his message to Congress Jan. 4 was applauded by the Argentine press and was received favorably in Brazil.

Afternoon newspapers in Buenos Aires reported his words with large headlines, stressing his warnings against possible aggression from totalitarian nations.

Sympathetic Argentine headlines ranged from those of the conservative La Razon to the leftist Noticias Grafica, which said "Roosevelt puts the brakes on Dictators." The liberal Critica said enthusiastically "Roosevelt plans salvation of democracies from dictatorships."

The Argentine Foreign Office declined to comment until it had completed a detailed study of the text.

Brazilian observers, said a dispatch from Rio De Janeiro, predicted President Roosevelt's reference to American solidarity would meet the approval of the Brazilian Government, which, traditionally friendly to the United States, boosted American unity at the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, last month.

Brazilian officials themselves declined to comment pending a more complete reading of the address.

Clark Demands Check On Congress War Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri introduced Jan. 4 a constitutional amendment to require a national referendum before Congress could declare war, except in event of invasion of North America.

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Employers Filling Gaps Left Where Social Security Stops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Workers left unprotected by exemptions in Federal Social Security laws are fast being pulled in under protective structures especially built by their employers. More than 500 private businesses have provided their employees with retirement benefits to supplement old-age insurance under the Federal Act, and now state and municipal governments, whose workers are exempt under the law, are speeding up plans for their own retirement systems, reports the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, here.

Though 4,000,000 Government employees are now included in the retirement systems, most of these are classified employees in the Federal service, and public school teachers. Fewer than 10 states have retirement systems, and only 519 cities of more than 10,000 population provide such protection.

State Plans

State legislatures meeting in 1939 are expected to go far in shoveling in to fill the gaps left by the Federal law. Retirement legislation is to be proposed in at least nine states. Systems for state employees will be presented in Illinois, Wisconsin, and perhaps Michigan. Plans for statewide systems whereby local governments may participate in a state fund or in a joint municipal fund will be introduced in California, Illinois, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Teachers retirement plans will be suggested in Nebraska and New Mexico, and Vermont will consider a retirement system for policemen.

More than 60 municipalities in Massachusetts have set up uniform plans on the basis of permissive legislation which went into effect Jan. 1, 1937. During 1938 Milwaukee inaugurated a plan covering all employees, and Ohio put into effect an act compelling all municipalities to join a public employees' retirement fund which also includes State employees.

Local governments seeking to smooth the way financially for retired workers are chiefly concerned with an actuarial reserve plan which is economical and will assure benefit payments. Because a large number of participants is necessary in order safely to absorb the risk and economically absorb overhead, municipalities are turning to statewide plans administered jointly by participating municipalities or by the state.

Job Insurance

In the field of job insurance, 1939 will find 20 states moving into the benefit paying stage, putting this form of compensation in force throughout the country. These states, it is pointed out by the Council of State Governments here, built up reserves of $280,000,000.

One of the chief problems in administering unemployment compensation, R. Gordon Wagenet, Director of the Bureau of Unemployment of the Social Security Board, tells the Council, is simplification of the programs to make them easier for the workers to understand, and the employer to comply with.

Mr. Wagenet points out, incidentally, that a significant development in the social security program is the placement of workers in jobs through state employment services. During the first six months of 1938 the percentage of placements in private industry by state employment services was considerably higher in benefit paying states than in those not making payments.

States and territories which will begin paying benefits Jan. 1 are: Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii. Montana and Illinois will complete the list next July.

Larger College Enrollment Turns to Cultural Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Marked evidence of educational and economic recovery is found in the study of enrollment figures of American universities and colleges by Dr. Raymond Walters, President of the University of Cincinnati, in his annual report on these statistics in School and Society, just released.

Not only did Dr. Walters find larger aggregate collegiate enrollments in 1938 over the previous year in every state in the Union except the District of Columbia but he also discovered a trend to the cultural subjects instead of the bread-winning courses which had been the most popular in recent years. Then, too, women were found in larger numbers seeking higher education, reaching a ratio with men students comparable to that of 1928.

Geographically, the south central states showed the greatest increases in collegiate enrollments for the country, repeating last year's experience with Oklahoma and Texas in the lead.

Full-time students in the 577 institutions covered showed an increase of 6.6 per cent over the corresponding 1937 enrollment and as to grand totals of all students, part time and summer-school registration, an increase of 6.8 per cent. These 577 schools had 822,891 full-time students and a grand total of 1,259,973.

Federal aid for needy students which was increased slightly in 1938 over 1937 came in for part of the credit for the uptrend but improved economic conditions showed their effect not only in the increase in the number of students but also in the upswing in the proportion of students taking liberal arts, the subjects not generally connected with preparing for earning a living. The 1937 figures, on the other hand, had shown an increase of 3.6 per cent over the previous year but the large increases were still in the commercial and technical courses while the enrolment of freshmen in liberal courses continued to show a decrease as in the other recent years.

"In ascertaining trends in enrolment as to fields of study, probably the most significant indication is that of the choices which freshmen—and their parents—make," declared Dr. Walters in his study. "These choices represent more immediate popular reaction to economic conditions than do the fields pursued by upper classmen. In the 516 institutions that supplied comparative figures liberal arts freshmen increased 5.7 per cent over 1937, engineering freshmen 1.5 per cent over 1937 while commerce or business administration freshmen decreased 1.3 per cent.

"This finding indicates a sharp check to the soaring tendency of the past few years as shown in increases of 33 per cent in 1937 over 1936 in this last class of freshmen, of 14 per cent in 1936 over 1935 and 12 per cent in 1935 over 1934 in approximately the same institutions."

He also pointed out that the attendance of women in liberal arts courses in 240 representative institutions in 1938 is 21.6 per cent higher than in 1933 and that of men in the same courses is 18.4 per cent.

Oregon Treasurer Democrat at Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The office of State Treasurer has gone Democratic after two months of debate, discussion, and political maneuvering. The vacancy occurred when Rufus C. Holman, United States Senator-elect, resigned, effective Jan. 3. Gov. Charles H. Martin accepted the resignation and immediately appointed Walter E. Pearson of Portland, to the office.

The appointment of Mr. Pearson marks the first advent of a Democrat in this office since Jan. 4, 1925, when Jefferson Myers was appointed to complete the unexpired term of O. P. Hoff—a period of nine months. With that single exception Republicans have remained in the office successively since Jan. 12, 1891.

The new State Treasurer is engaged in the insurance business in Portland, has served two terms in the State Senate. A native of Virginia, where he was educated in the State University, he has long been actively connected with numerous Portland corporations as a director. He is also prominent in both State and civic enterprises.

SHE'S ADOPTED A DOZEN BABIES

JUST for fun, we asked the gentleman at the Statistical Desk how many babies the milk from an average cow would feed each day. After some pencil chewing, he told us twelve! Now you see why this "mother" looks so proud . . . and why we're so derned careful about the health of *each* of the Bossies that supply Borden's Milk.

We're pretty sure that if you exchanged places with us, you'd be just as careful. And we're sure you'd go right along spending the thousands of dollars a year we pay out to control scientifically, beyond the shadow of doubt, the purity of every drop of Borden's Milk. For the welfare and happiness of so many, many babies is a mighty big responsibility. Borden's Farm Products.

Canadian Gold Mine Trains Youth

Men learn all there is to know about mining gold and produce wealth while doing it.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—There is no depression in Canada's mineral mining areas—not for those who are willing to go under ground. With this comforting knowledge in mind the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program was drawn up so as to include mine training for unemployed youth who might be willing and fit for such work. The training has proved successful from the start, but particularly so at Chester Basin, Nova Scotia.

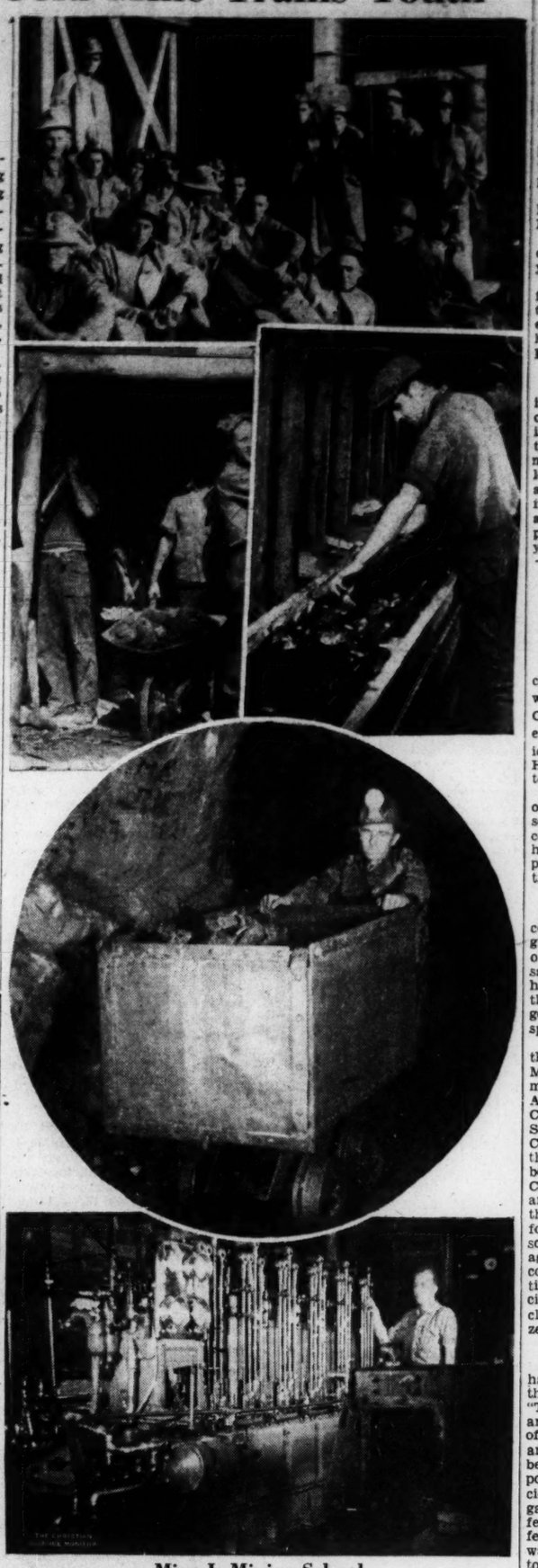
Here the Lacey Gold Mine, privately owned, was taken over by the joint governments and turned into a training school for young miners who came from all parts of the province and, if they passed the physical tests, were put to work at a small wage. Needy families in the area were paid to board them. The youths were given time for class instruction and plenty of outdoor recreation. It should be emphasized here that the assistance to communities through "government boarders" is one of the important features of all the youth training projects.

A mining engineer, A. R. Lawrence, is superintendent of the mine and has under him an assistant and a nucleus of skilled miners. In addition to the mine there are mine shaft buildings, stamp mill, machine and blacksmith shops, diesel power plant, assay office, barracks and recreation grounds. Instruction is given in every phase of mining, above ground as well as below. Originally, the apprenticeship at the mine lasted for 12 months, but now this is divided into six months there and, through the co-operation of privately-owned mines, three to six months in other mines. When the course is over the graduates are placed in regular wage-earning employment.

The success average has been very high. During the 18 months the youth mine has been in operation about 350 lads have been taken in, and about 200 have completed training of which 185 have found jobs. There are now over 60 still in training, others of the original total having been tested and found wanting—usually in the first two weeks of apprenticeship.

Government officials explain that a fair amount of gold is taken out, which helps to defray expenses and therefore makes it a richly "paying" proposition in more ways than one.

A somewhat similar idea is being carried out at Val d'Or, Quebec. Ontario has gone in for technical training, provided for a limited number of young men through the medium of a six-months course at the Haileybury School of Mining. In British Columbia placer mining, in contrast to the hard rock mining of the East, is being given. Here the youths are placed in camps specially established for the purpose. At the conclusion of training, a period of several months' supervised prospecting, with grub stakes supplied by the project, gives to trainees an opportunity of testing out what has been learned.



Mine Is Mining School

Top: Afternoon shift of student miners at Lacey Mine, Nova Scotia. Top left: British Columbia placer mining project. Driving a test drift tunnel. Top right: Lacey Mine apprentice separates ore from waste rock. Lower center: Lacey Mine apprentice tramming car of rock. Bottom: One of two 185 h. p. diesel generators operated by apprentices.

Californian Tops All Vote Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The greatest number of votes ever polled by one candidate in a California election, were given Harry B. Riley, State Controller, by voters in the Nov. 8 general election, according to the official tabulation announced by Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State.

Mr. Riley, appointed a year ago by Governor Merriam, was a candidate to succeed himself on Republican, Democratic, Progressive, and Townsend tickets. He received 2,168,841 votes.

Governor-Elect Culbert Olson, Democrat, officially received 1,391,734, while Governor Merriam, Republican, polled 1,171,019. The Olson majority was 220,715.

Mr. Riley's closest opponent, Mr. Whitney of the Communist ticket, received 98,791 votes.

'Honest Plumber' Joins Lawmakers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Legislators and Statehouse officials, are still chuckling over the hillbilly band debut of Representative William H. (the poor but honest plumber) Owen of Du Quoin, Ill.

Answering the request of a Springfield newspaper for a statement of his legislative aims, the man who paraded through the Statehouse with an eight-piece "Rube" band, clad in blue overalls and brandishing a 35-pound wrench, wrote:

"I've just got into Springfield. Been up gittin' used to the elevators, shakin' hands with some of the big shots, or in other words, gittin' my bearings."

Mr. Owen is the first Democratic Representative of the Forty-fourth District, in southern Illinois in 26 years. He will vote for organized labor's platform, he said.

Farmers Organize To Conserve Soil

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soil Conservation Service reported Jan. 5 that farmers in 18 states have organized to require proper land-use practices in areas totaling 38,500,000 acres.

The farmers organized 72 soil conservation districts under state laws, with authority to take positive action to combat soil erosion. These districts have power, on favorable vote of land-owners, to require farmers to follow whatever land protective measures may be deemed necessary.

As an aid to soil conservation in areas where winds caused heavy damage, the Conservation Service supplied 145,000,000 trees and shrubs for planting.

Doing the Muckleshoot Stomp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Robert Hager, physical education supervisor for Tacoma's public schools, has introduced a new dance known as the Muckleshoot Stomp which may soon displace the Lambeth Walk as the latest dance fad in local circles.

Mr. Hager has adapted an original dance of the Muckleshoot Indians of the White River reservation so that it can be used on the white man's dance floor. One couple can do the dance, but it is more fun with a larger number as is the case with the Lambeth Walk. There are eight different steps, most of which can be danced to modern 4-4 rhythms. The names of the steps include: Wounded Eagle Stomp, Rabbit and Squaw Sidesteps, Lame Duck Turn, Black Foot Buck, Rattlesnake Glide and War Dance Break.

"This is the first Indian dance adapted to social usage," says Mr. Hager. "It has a simple but fascinating rhythm. I hope the people who do the dance do it as correctly as they can, to get the real Indian atmosphere. We want to glorify the Indian, not ridicule him."

Mr. Hager has already given several public exhibitions of the dance to Tacoma groups as well as to a conference of physical education directors who all responded with enthusiasm. The Tacoma News Tribune is running a daily feature with photographs of the various steps showing Mr. Hager in full Indian costume assisted by his two daughters.

Roosevelt Urges Aid for Jews

ROME (AP)—The Italian Government disclosed Jan. 4 that President Roosevelt had sent to Premier Benito Mussolini proposals for a solution of the European Jewish problem, but did not say what the proposals were.

United States Ambassador William Phillips, who returned to Rome shortly before Christmas after conferring with President Roosevelt in the United States, delivered the proposals to Il Duce Jan. 3 at a lengthy conference in the presence of Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

An official communiqué, issued 24 hours after the conference, gave the first official hint of the nature of the talk. It said:

"Il Duce received, in the presence of Count Ciano, American Ambassador Phillips, who was the bearer of a message from President Roosevelt concerning a European Semitic question and possible solutions of a general character."

Diplomatic circles said it was quite probable the President's proposals dealt with the problem of caring for thousands of Jewish refugees seeking to escape from the anti-Semitic campaigns in Italy, Germany, and other European countries.

Facilities of American consulates in Italy have been taxed in recent months with applications of Jews seeking admission to the United States.

Many of the applicants are refugees from Austria and Germany who must leave in the next two months under a law expelling alien Jews.

The one-hour talk and the rarity of such a visit to the Premier earlier had caused belief in diplomatic circles that Ambassador Phillips had passed along President Roosevelt's views on foreign policy and a particular hope that the Rome-Berlin axis would abstain from disturbing the peace of Europe.

Big Wool Producer

YASS, Australia (AP)—A pet sheep known as "McGinty" has produced 28½ pounds of wool in the Yass River District, for the second year in succession. This is believed here to be a world record.

Brown and Delicious! Your gravy made with

GRAVY MASTER

A PURE VEGETABLE CONCENTRATE

'One-Man Invasion' of Soviet Wins the Girl—Loses Plane

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (AP)—Bryan Grover, British engineer, had his Soviet Russian wife back today after five years and:

1. An airplane flight from Stockholm, in a second-hand plane after three weeks' flying instruction, to plead his case.
2. Six weeks in jail after he landed 100 miles from Moscow last November.
3. A $300 fine and an order for expulsion from the Soviet for five years.

Moscow believes the two now were free to go where they pleased and that their freedom was due to Government pleasure that Mr. Grover had "dared all" for the sake of a Russian girl.

One Man Invasion

Mr. Grover met and married her in 1933 when he worked here in the oil industry. He went to Iran alone in 1934. She was not permitted thereafter to leave. He was not permitted to come back to join her. Diplomatic efforts failed. So he bought a $900 plane and made a "one man invasion" of Soviet territory which accomplished what diplomatic experts had failed to achieve in four years of effort.

On Nov. 13 he started from Stockholm on his flight. When he landed at a little collective farm, not having been able to reach Moscow, he immediately told the astonished farmers to "call the militia."

Six Weeks in Jail

After six weeks in jail, he signed a deposition offering to become a Soviet citizen if there was no other way to live in the same country with his wife.

Then in court, Dec. 31, following his detention, he told how, although he continued to send his wife—Eleana Petrovna Gollus—money each month, he had been unable to see her or obtain permission for her to join him abroad.

Finally he could stand it no longer. "I knew it was a crime to cross the border without permission," he testified. "I was desperate. I wrote to my wife that my patience was at an end and I would fly here.

"I was not flying blind," he went on, thrusting out a determined chin. "I was flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet above the clouds in a clear sky."

The court let him off with an easy fine and "expelled" him from the Soviet Union for five years and confiscated the second-hand airplane.

Making Democracy Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—By putting citizens to work making democracy work, the Cincinnati Co-ordinating Council Committee has set up an effective defense here for the American social order, according to Lester H. Robb, Chairman of the Committee.

Organizing and encouraging co-ordinating councils of professional social workers and citizens in six communities here, this Committee has established working bodies for promoting a wide variety of activities.

Members of Council

Set up originally as agencies to combat juvenile delinquency these groups have become much like the old New England Town Meeting, he said. In them the citizens themselves have made many of the problems that they had formerly expected government to solve, their own responsibilities, Mr. Robb pointed out.

The Central Council sponsoring the movement includes the City Manager, the Director of the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, the Judge of the Juvenile Court, the Superintendent of Schools, and the Director of Catholic Charities. Mr. Robb, a member of the City Welfare Department, has been assigned by Col. C. O. Sherrill, City Mahager, to represent the city and to direct the movement. Each of the six co-ordinating Councils formed to date is made up of the social workers representing each agency operating in their specific community along with representatives of the Parent Teachers Association, churches, fraternal and civic clubs; businessmen and private citizens.

Pressing Problems

"In our large urban areas, people have come to live detached from their neighbors," declared Mr. Robb. "The social problems that have arisen with them such as slums, lack of play spaces, juvenile delinquency and all social evils, and crime, have been referred to government and police authorities or social agencies. The citizens themselves by delegating their interest have lost that feeling of personal concern which is felt in smaller communities or that was felt when people got together in town meetings and worked out solutions to their common problems.

"The Co-ordinating Councils here as in a few other cities are a movement to bring the citizen back into the picture as well as to direct the attention of all who are doing any type of social work to the most pressing needs. It brings a united effort to the solution of these problems without setting up any new social agency.

"We are not preaching democracy but are actually teaching it through establishing a democratic way of living together, more on the basis of the original principles as practiced in the earlier days of this nation."

Typical activities sponsored by these Councils here have been the breaking up of gangs of youth by substituting right activities such as Boy Scout troops, promoting adult education, starting public forums on public affairs and establishing many new forms of wholesome recreation for young people.

Mr. Robb emphasized that the Councils are not new organizations but a uniting of old-established institutions such as churches, social agencies and the citizen body itself into a more effective and better directed achievement of their purposes.

The problems of democracy, touched on in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, to appear Jan. 11, 1939.

Rabbi From Austria In U. S. as Refugee

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—Dr. Henrich Weiss, chief rabbi of lower Austria, arriving from Antwerp Jan. 4 as a refugee, said he would offer his leadership to refugee Jews from Germany in this country.

As he disembarked from the S. S. Pennland with his wife, Julia, their two young children, and 66 other persons fleeing Nazi Germany, he asked tearfully:

"Am I really in the United States? Can I now talk without fear?"

When told he could, he folded his hands, bowed his head and offered a prayer of thanksgiving in German.

He said he would urge Jewish leaders in this country to do all they could to get Jews out of Germany as quickly as possible.

Dr. Weiss, who served with the Austrian army in the front-line trenches for a year, said he had been arrested three times by the Nazis because of his close friendship with Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, former Chancellor of Austria, before whom he was taken for questioning.

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$1.45

*Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Tokyo Expects More Harmony Under New Premier's Cabinet

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 5—Formation of the Hiranuma Cabinet advanced with unusual speed today, doubtless because of the extensive preliminary soundings taken among prospective Ministers before Prince Fumimaro Konoye resigned, with the result that the list completed this afternoon received imperial investiture this evening.

Such key posts as the War, Navy, and Finance Ministries remain in the same hands, the most important shifts being the dropping of the stormy petrel of the Konoye Cabinet, Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, and its leading moderate, Finance Minister Seihin Ikeda.

Retention of the former Premier, Prince Konoye, as Minister Without Portfolio seems designed to preserve the appearance of continuity, especially for the sake of the outside world. The Japanese press today strongly emphasizes this idea of continuity.

One finds the impression in informed political circles that greater harmony is expected in the Cabinet under Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma.

There had been strong differences of opinion between the moderate and extremist wings of the Konoye Cabinet which proved increasingly difficult to repress and threatened complications, especially with reference of the session of the Diet opening this month.

Moderate and Extremist Ousted

In typically Japanese fashion the outstanding moderate, Mr. Ikeda, and the leading extremist, Admiral Suyetsugu, are both sacrificed, and it is hoped that Premier Hiranuma will have a more united team. The name of Baron Hiranuma hitherto has been associated with extreme conservativism, even a Fascist trend, conservatism, even a Fascist trend.

Japanese moderates, however, generally expresses the hope that the new Premier had broadened and ripened as a result of last year's responsibility as President of the Privy Council, and hence will initiate no unnecessarily adventurous internal and external policies.

It is assumed that he will preserve the closest touch with Army desires as voiced by the War Minister, Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, but no Japanese Premier today could survive without the fullest army support.

In addition to General Itagaki, those remaining in the Cabinet include: Hachiro Arita, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Marquis Koichi Kido, Suehiko Shiono, Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, and Yochiaki Hatta.

Those departing, besides Mr. Ikeda and Admiral Suyetsugu are Count Yoriyasu Arima, Minister of Agriculture; Chikuehei Nakashima, Railways; Ryutaro Nagai, Communications.

Personnel of Cabinet

The new Cabinet thus lines up as follows:

Premier—Baron Hiranuma.
Minister Without Portfolio—Prince Konoye.
Foreign Minister—Hachiro Arita.
Education—Gen. Baron Sadao Araki.
Finance—Sotaro Ishiwatari.
Welfare—Hisatada Hirose.
Commerce and Overseas—Yoshiaki Hatta. (He was Overseas Minister in the previous Cabinet.)
War — Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki.
Agriculture — Yukio Sakurauchi. (He is the Minseito Party advisor.)
Marine — Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.
Railways—Yonezo Maeda.
Home — Marquis Kuichi Kido. (Welfare Minister in the previous Cabinet.)
Justice—Suehiko Shiono (He retains the ministry of Communications which he held in the previous cabinet.)

A statement from the new Premier said that "the nation now is facing a situation of unprecedented difficulties and all the national energies will be devoted to attainment of the objectives of our crusade."

Lieut.-Gen. Itagaki, Minister of War, who retained his portfolio, declared:

"The Army will make every effort to achieve its objectives in China in accordance with the previously established policy."

The outline of policy by the outgoing Government, calls for establishment of a Chinese regime amenable to Japanese domination, continued military occupation of vital points in China, inclusion of China in a close political, economic and cultural union with Japan and Manchukuo, establishment of a "new order" in East Asia.

Chinese See 'Failure'

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5 (AP) — A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office declared today that the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet in Tokyo amounted to an open admission that the military adventure in China was a failure.

He said that the Cabinet by resigning admitted that full industrial and military mobilization was the only step now possible.

Envoy to Italy

Wide World

Sir Percy Loraine

British diplomat has served in many foreign fields.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The recent appointment of Sir Percy Loraine as British Ambassador to Italy marks another step in a long career in various diplomatic posts.

Entering foreign service in 1904 as Attaché at Constantinople, Sir Percy worked through various secretarial positions in Teheran, Rome, Paris, Madrid, and Warsaw, until in 1921 he was named British Minister to Persia. Since then he has held ministerial posts in Greece and Turkey.

The strong pro-British feeling which was predominant in Turkey during the latter part of the late Kemal Ataturk's rule is largely attributed to the effort of Sir Percy in gaining the confidence of the Turkish President, who became his close friend.

Czechs Answer Polish Charges, File Own Protest

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister yesterday answered several complaints of the Polish Government over disorders on the Czechoslovak-Polish border.

At the same time he commissioned the Czechoslovak Ambassador in Warsaw to protest against shootings by Polish groups on Czech soil and the alleged abuse of several Czechs by the Polish Government.

The Polish complaints were directed against distribution of anti-Polish leaflets in Czech border districts, acts of violence against Polish civil and military officials and against the tone of certain Czech newspapers.

The Czechoslovak answer said the Government would do all possible for orderly development of relations between the two countries, and added that the Government expects the Polish Government will accord proper treatment to Czechs living in districts ceded to Poland last September.

Switzerland Honors Welfare Agency For 50 Years' Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Switzerland is commemorating the Swiss Women's Organization for Public Welfare, which was founded 50 years ago. During this time it has trained some 11,000 nurses and many hundreds of expert women gardeners.

Special welfare schemes have also been organized to help the children living in scattered mountain villarges. Elderly men and women who are not earning for themselves and are not in receipt of public charity have also been helped.

The Organization has 163 branches with a total membership of some 25,000.

$1,500,000,000 for Defense For 1940 Sought by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—President Roosevelt today disclosed a $1,500,000,000 American national defense budget for 1940 divided between regular and emergency elements as follows:

1. A regular arms budget for the 1940 fiscal year larger than the current arms budget by approximately $200,000,000—most of the increase to go for maintaining the naval construction program.
2. A special two-year emergency national defense program of $500,000,000 of which $210,000,000 is to be spent during the 1940 fiscal year. The use to which this additional $210,000,000 will be put is kept secret until the President sends his special "national defense" message to Congress next week.

Roughly $1,500,000,000

This means that the total arms budget for 1940 will come to roughly $1,500,000,000 as compared to a current arms budget of just over one billion. The total figure, as always, is open to various methods of computation. The official total used by the Administration is $1,336,000,000. But in terms of funds to be made available, including public works, relief and re-appropriation of unexpended balances the total, including the $210,000,000 emergency item, comes to $1,455,562,225. Of the regular budget the navy will have available $720,987,403 and the army $524,574,822. The division between army and navy of the emergency $210,000,000 remains a secret.

There is nothing unusual or startling in the regular budget as disclosed in the President's budget message today. Most of the increase results from the fact the navy's construction program, already including six battleships, will reach a more expensive stage during the coming fiscal year. There are many decreases. Both army and navy aircraft procurement is kept within the regular programs of existing legislative authorization.

Surprises, if any, must come out of the $500,000,000 program to be explained next week. Since only $210,000,000 of this is intended for expenditures during the coming fiscal year, the assumption here today is that advocates of large-scale expansion in American armament have been overridden. Presumably much of the emergency item will go for aircraft procurement.

However, this is only speculation, and even if most of the emergency program is to be devoted to aviation, it will not be a sensational air program. It would take far more than $500,000,000 to build the "tripled or quadrupled" air force which some quarters in the Administration have been advocating.

In brief, the program as disclosed in the budget message today looks very much like a professional soldier's arms program. It implements diplomacy only in the sense that it provides for maintaining and increasing moderately the rate of American rearmament which began with the first year of the Roosevelt Administration and has been maintained at a steadily increasing tempo ever since. It expresses steady development of a modern army and a new, powerful navy. But it does not express any sudden expansion in the military objectives toward which the Administration has been driving.

Naval Program

The naval part of the regular budget provides for continuing construction on the six battleships and 60 other warships now on the ways. Further it provides for laying down the keels for the following new 1940 construction program:

2 Battleships
2 Cruisers
8 Destroyers
8 Submarines
2 Seaplane tenders
1 Repair ship

It is understood that the two new battleships will be of a new and larger type in the neighborhood of 45,000 tons in size mounting, in all probability, 18-inch guns. The six battleships now under construction are all of the 35,000-ton type. The most sensational naval feature of the budget is the fact that before another year is out the United States will actually have under construction eight new battleships—a fact which would have seemed incredible three years ago when the world was still thinking in terms of disarmament and battleships were widely assumed to be obsolete.

The amount provided for warship construction in the budget is $270,000,000—an increase of $115,886,850 over the amount for the same purpose in the current budget. In addition $4,000,000 is allocated for modernization of the giant aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga.

The only other increase of major significance in the navy budget is a jump of $25,925,000 for the bureau of aeronautics. Much of this will go for personnel and ground equipment.

The enlisted strength of the navy is pushed up another 5,500 men by the budget, stepping up from an average of 107,550 men during the current year to 113,050 men during the new year.

These factors are primarily responsible for a net increase of $148,606,209 in the funds which will be available for the Navy in the new budget.

Army Less Favored

The Army is far less favored. Its net increase in funds available is only $5,140,032. Many items are reduced. Among important increases are $2,000,000 for mechanical equipment for the motorized tactical units of the Army and an increase of $5,748,000 for ordnance procurement. The average number of enlisted men to be maintained in the Army during the year is set at 165,000.

Regular appropriations for the Army Air Corps are cut from $2,756,000. Even with this decrease it is estimated that the Army will attain its authorized air strength of 2,320 planes during 1940. The Navy's authorized strength in the air is 3,000 planes, which it also expects to attain during 1940.

The Army and Navy expenditures contemplated in the new budget, as compared to estimated expenditures during the 1939 fiscal year as given under the heading "General Budget Summary" are as follows:

	Fiscal 1939	Fiscal 1940
Army	$435,298,400	$442,059,100
Navy	574,908,750	667,498,800
Total	$1,010,207,150	$1,109,557,900

Due to readjustments of items appropriated and unexpended and public works allotments to the Navy for yards and docks and to the Army for barracks this table is quite different from the computations of funds actually to be available. Under the "funds available" form of computation the Army will obtain $524,574,822 and the Navy will obtain $720,987,403, or a total for the two services of $1,245,562,225. The emergency appropriation of $210,000,000 added to this figure gives the grand total of $1,455,562,225 which represents as accurately as possible the total maximum which the United States is expected to spend on its armed forces during the fiscal year 1940.

Strategic Spot

By a Staff Artist

The Aland Islands

In the event of a war in northern Europe these islands would be considered of great value. Hence Finland and Sweden are considering militarization programs for them.

Other Federal Posts Filled by President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated more than 100 persons for important federal posts, including Former Senator James P. Pope of Idaho as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority, succeeding Arthur E. Morgan.

Most of the nominations sent to the Senate for approval were appointments made during the adjournment of Congress but which must be confirmed by that branch of Congress.

Among the new appointments was that of Charles E. Clark of Connecticut to be judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit covering Vermont, Connecticut and New York.

Topping the recess appointments were those of Frank Murphy of Michigan to be Attorney General and Harry L. Hopkins of New York to be Secretary of Commerce.

Other nominations included:

Preston Delano, Massachusetts, Comptroller of the Currency; John W. Hanes, of North Carolina, Undersecretary of the Treasury; Forrest F. Hill, New York, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Ellen S. Woodward, Mississippi, Social Security Board; Edward C. Eicher, Former Representative from Iowa, Securities Commission; Franklin W. Hancock, Jr., North Carolina, Federal Home Loan Bank board.

John C. Wiley, Indiana, Minister to Latvia and Estonia; Brig. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps with rank of Major General; Col. Walter C. Kilner, Assistant Chief with rank of Brigadier General; Col. Walter H. Frank and Herbert A. Dargue, Wing Commanders, with rank of Brigadier General.

Otto Kerner, Illinois, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit including Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; Michael Ligoe, Illinois, Federal District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois; Harry E. Kalodner, Pennsylvania, Federal District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; James V. Allred, former Governor of Texas, Federal District Judge, Southern District of Texas; Floyd H. Roberts, Virginia, Federal District Judge, Western District of Virginia; William J. Campbell, Illinois, U. S. Attorney, Northern District of Illinois; Lemuel R. Via, West Virginia, U. S. Attorney, Southern District of West Virginia; James H. Patterson, Alaska, U. S. Marshal, Third Division of Alaska.

Other nominations:

Brigadier Generals William H. Wilson and Robert McC. Beck, Jr., Major Generals; Colonels Edmund L. Daley, Jonathan M. Wainwright, Adna R. Chaffee, Daniel I. Sultan, Maxwell Murray, and William E. Shedd, Brigadier Generals.

Chester S. Dishong, Florida, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Florida; William H. McDonnell, Illinois; U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Illinois; George E. Proudfit, Nebraska; U. S. Marshal, Nebraska; Lonnie B. Ormes, Tennessee, U. S. Marshal, Middle District of Tennessee.

Capt. Ross T. McIntire, the President's Physician, to be Surgeon General of the Navy with rank of Rear Admiral; Medical Director Harold W. Smith to be Medical Director of the Navy with the rank of Rear Admiral, and the following Captains to be Rear Admirals; Chester W. Nimitz, Albert T. Church, William R. Furlong, Arthur B. Cook, Harold G. Bowen, Stanford C. Hooper, John H. Newton, Wilhelm L. Friedell, John W. Wilcox, Jr., Robert L. Ghormley, John M. Smeallie, and William L. Calhoun.

Francis W. Reichelderfer, Indiana, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau; Clinton M. Hester, Montana, Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Authority; and the following to be members of that Authority; Harllee Branch, Georgia; Robert H. Hinckley, Utah; Oswald Ryan, Indiana; G. Grant Mason, Jr., District of Columbia, and Edward J. Noble, Connecticut.

Sumpter Smith, Alabama, Air Safety Board of the Civil Aeronautics Authority; Thomas O. Hardin, Texas, also a member of the Safety Board; and Robert W. Bruere, New York; Louis Bloch, California, and Claude E. Seehorn, Colorado, to be members of the Maritime Labor Board.

Brigadier Generals Ralph M. Immell, Wisconsin, and Walter B. Pyron, Texas, to be officers of the National Guard of the United States with the same rank.

Waltzes and Fox Trots Supplant Athletic Types of School Dance

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—The jitterbug dance is on the way out, in the view of Miss Ernestine Badt, Coordinator of Social Activities for the Chicago Public School System.

Miss Badt based her opinion on observation of adult dancers here and elsewhere, and on a study of the terpsichorean attitudes of some 7,500 high school boys and girls attending Friday night dances in 14 schools as part of a socialization program of Dr. William H. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools.

"When evening dancing was inaugurated in the high schools a few months ago,' said Miss Badt, "there was some demand for jitter-bug dancing, but now there is none. We neither offered nor encouraged the jitterbug type of dancing, because it is merely a fad which catches the public fancy for a time and then dies of its own accord. Then, too, it requires an acrobat to become a successful jitterbug.

"We are, however, giving the boys and girls the modified version of the collegiate shag, of which 'jitterbugging' is an offshoot, the rhumba, the tango, and other popular dances such as the Mayflower fox trot, which sounds Puritanical, but which in reality is modern, with quite a syncopated rhythm. The trend, however, is back to straight fox trots and waltz combinations."

School gymnasiums were opened to students for dancing, with the approval of the Board of Education, to promote wholesome social contacts, good manners, teach the "wallflowers" how to dance, and, incidentally, to keep the youngsters out of mischief.

Union musicians and expert dancing teachers are employed for the 8:30 o'clock to midnight socials. The cost per pupil is a dime. Attendance has grown steadily, with a top figure of 9,000 one night. From 16 to 25 is the age limit, which means the general dance sessions are open to non-students of the communities—if they can get by the sharp-eyed chaperons. Boys are required to wear suit coats and ties, girls simple street dresses.

The results, as Miss Badt viewed them, have been:

Improvement in etiquette and the promotion of social contacts that help the pupils in their individual groups, their communities, their homes—and their schools."

Birmingham Proud Of Traffic Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Gratification is expressed in Birmingham on every side in its success during 1938 in reducing the number of traffic fatalities by more than 100 per cent over the previous year. The number killed was 31 as compared with 64 in 1937.

The record is so outstanding that a movement has been inaugurated to reduce automobile liability insurance in the city. The rates have been regarded as unusually high.

The Police Department is given credit largely for this life saving record, backed up by a constant safety campaign on the part of the press, radio and pulpit.

Gorman Is Ousted By Textile Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Francis J. Gorman has been ousted as President of the United Textile Workers of America on charges of violating the Union constitution and supporting a dual, opposition union, it was announced here today. George Baldanzi, Second Vice-President, will serve as President until a successor is named.

Mr. Gorman has lately been a critic of the Congress of Industrial Organization and last month advised 700 locals of the United Textile Workers of America to stop paying dues to the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, affiliate of the C. I. O., and to reaffiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

South Africa Buys Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—To assist in the vital work of conserving South Africa's catchment areas and lessening mountain fires, the Union Forestry Department has been buying up large areas of mountain land. It now owns almost a continuous stretch from the Cedarbergen to the Drakensberg Mountains, and nearly all the key positions are inincluded. Control of the Union's watersheds is thus gradually being gained.

Aland Islands Being Fortified As Status Revision Proceeds

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 5—Sweden and Finland resumed negotiations here today for revision of the neutral status of Aland Islands, an important strategical group in the Baltic. Prime Ministers Per Albin Hansson of Sweden and Aimo Kaarlo Cajander of Finland and Foreign Minister Richard J. Sandler and Juho Eljas Erkko taking part.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—The 300 little Aland Islands, lying between Finland and Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, are at present in process of being militarized, at least to the extent of introducing a system of conscription for the 28,000 inhabitants which will provide a permanent small defense corps in the islands.

The decision to take this step, which may modify a convention signed by all the Baltic states at the instance of the League of Nations in 1922, came as a result of something which happened during the week preceding the Munich settlement. The Swedish Foreign Minister, Herr Richard J. Sandler, explained in a speech some time later that the Swedish and Finnish Governments during this week had "found themselves brutally faced with the necessity to take prompt measures in order to safeguard Aland's neutrality."

It is assumed that the threat to the neutrality of the demilitarized islands must have come either from Germany or from Russia, whose military authorities would be chiefly interested in these islands for strategic purposes.

Need Seen for Forces

Wherever the threat arose, it was sufficient to convince both the Finnish and Swedish Governments that something should be done without delay to counteract it. The Finnish Government assembled 4,000 soldiers on its southwestern coast, during the week preceding the Munich settlement, which was concluded before they had left the mainland.

An agreement subsequently was reached between the Swedish and Finnish Governments to introduce conscription into the islands, 80 of which are inhabited. The islands are controlled by the Finnish Government under a modified form of autonomy, but their inhabitants are almost entirely Swedish in origin.

Because of their strategic position, the Aland Islands have been demilitarized by international agreement since Anglo-French naval forces destroyed their Russian fortifications in 1854, during the Crimean War. A convention signed by Great Britain, France, and Russia in 1856 stipulated that the islands should not be fortified nor any military or naval establishments maintained or created on them.

In December, 1917, the Aland Islanders claimed the right of self-determination and unofficial plebiscites favored reunion with Sweden. However, French troops occupied the islands in 1920, and leaders of the pro-Swedish movement were arrested. Upon the suggestion of the British Government, the matter was brought before the League Council, and the League helped to work out a neutralization convention similar to that of 1856 which came into force in 1922.

Defense Planned

The Islanders do not welcome conscription or the introduction of any sort of military establishment into the islands. But the Swedish and Finnish Governments are now apparently fully agreed that either the Islanders themselves shall provide a military force or troops will be sent from Finland.

The islands lie about 25 miles from the coast of Sweden and only 15 miles from the coast of Finland. They possess several good harbors, useful because they are frozen over fewer months of the year than those of Finland or Russia.

The present developments in the Islands obviously are influenced by the possibility of war between Soviet Russia and Germany. In case of such a conflict, military strategists anticipate a race between Russian and German forces for possession of the islands. A small armed force on the islands could not repel a strong invading force for long, but might delay it until help could arrive from Finland or Sweden or both. As probable neutral countries in such a war, Finland and Sweden canont voluntarily tolerate the idea that these strategic islands shall be occupied by a combatant.

Roper Denies Boat Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Complaint that he used a Government boat for private use is based only on "half-truths," says Daniel C. Roper, Former Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Roper is now making countercharges against his accuser, Richard N. Elliott, Acting Comptroller General, saying he is being motivated by "political spleen." Mr. Elliott is a Former Republican Congressman from Indiana.

In Mr. Roper's behalf, Harry L. Hopkins, new Secretary of Commerce, looked into the case and pronounced his predecessor's record "clean as a hound's tooth."

"In fact," he added, "he should be commended for cleaning up a bad situation which existed under the previous Administration."

Mr. Roper, it was explained, removed from the service early in January William T. Coad, Former Captain of the Eala, charged with manipulating his accounts to get remuneration for money spent in entertaining government officials.

Mr. Roper charged that during Republican Administrations, Government boats were used by Commerce Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and their friends and guests "with the utmost frequency." All expenses of every nature, he said, were charged to and paid for by the United States Government.

After using one of the boats, Mr. Roper said, he discovered the situation and on Aug. 11, 1933, ordered all guests on boats to pay for the entire keep, essentials and extras.

Since then, he said, "no boat of the Bureau has entertained any guest at Government expense nor has any boat been diverted from its duties with the knowledge of the Secretary of Commerce."

Murphy Starts to Work With Bouquets Aplenty

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Murphy's office at the Justice Department Jan. 4 resembled opening day at a florists' convention.

Here's what well-wishers sent him: roses, gladiolas, chrysanthemums, snap-dragons, carnations, "baby's breath," and jonquils. Michigan's congressional delegation contributed a six-foot horseshoe of yellow chrysanthemums and jonquils.

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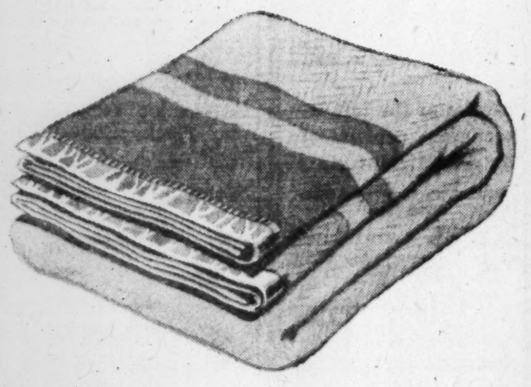

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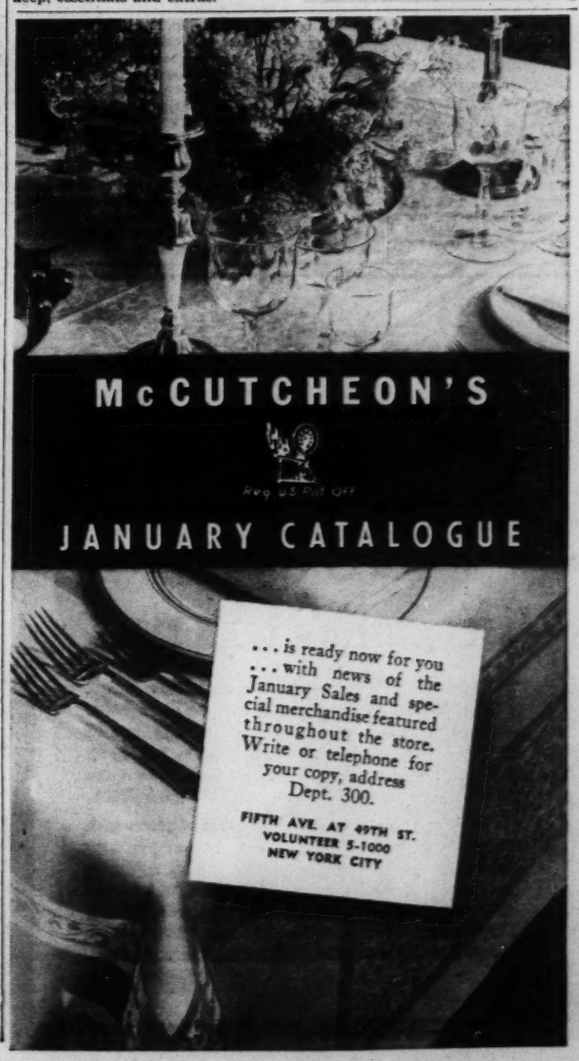
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Beck of Poland Visits Hitler; Poles Like Buffer-State Role

The News

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Jan. 5 (AP)—Poland's Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck, today came to Reichsführer Hitler's chalet on Obersalzberg for discussion of far-reaching Polish-German questions.

The Führer met Colonel Beck at the entrance of his mountain home with a warm handshake. The Polish Ambassador, Joseph Lipski, and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, accompanied the visitor.

Herr Hitler led the way to his study, where the party settled down for a talk.

Colonel Beck was on his way home from a Christmas holiday on the French Riviera. It had been expected that he would visit Herr Hitler soon after the partitioning of Czechoslovakia, from which both Germany and Poland benefited, but Herr Hitler was reported then to have been disappointed at Colonel Beck's caution in not aligning Poland whole-heartedly on Germany's side.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland today presents the spectacle of a country drawn toward the economic and trade orbit of Germany against its own inclinations and yet at the same time attempting, more than ever before, to maintain a policy of neutrality between the Slavic and Teutonic pressures exerted by its two great neighbors.

When the Polish-Soviet declaration of friendship was published early last December, Col. Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, hastily assured Germany that this did not mean that Poland's policy was undergoing a change.

Yet whatever the practical results of the revived Polish-Soviet friendship, Polish authorities continue to interpret the declaration as notification to Germany that Poland does not propose to submit readily to the Reich's domination.

It is difficult to see, however, how any sort of close relationship can be developed between Poland and Soviet Russia. Today they are being drawn together by a question which formerly kept them apart, that of the Ukraine. Both desire to prevent Germany—which has given evidence of plans to set up an independent Ukrainian state—from what would amount to placing an additional territory under virtual domination of the Reich.

Thus the two governments have one interest in common: the desire to avoid either warfare with or loss of territory to Germany. Poland's present rulers, and the vast majority of the Polish people, distrust and dislike Bolshevism. They also have a traditional distrust of Russia which is fully as great as their distrust of Germany.

Even though Colonel Beck visits the Germans, Poland seems far from joining the Rome-Berlin axis. The policy of Colonel Beck has often been severely attacked, both abroad and in his own country; but Colonel Beck has held consistently to the view that Poland should not join one or another of the Great Power groups in Europe, but should rather maintain itself as an independent buffer state, not only as between Germany and Russia, but also as between Germany and the British-French combination.

It is much easier to make out a case for Colonel Beck's foreign policy today than it was before the Munich settlement. At least, no one can now say that he didn't guess correctly the course of events in Europe. He collected his reward when the Poles occupied Teschen.

However, the Germans did not permit him to carry through his scheme for a common frontier with Hungary; not because Berlin feared a possible Polish-Hungarian combination, but because such a partition of Czechoslovakia would break up the independent Carpatho-Russia which some German politicians have openly advocated as the basis of a great Ukrainian state embracing the Ukrainian minorities all through eastern Europe.

Moscow's Role Minimized

The Polish secret service probably knows more about conditions in Soviet Russia than any other and Polish leaders believe that Moscow is in no position to play an active part in European maneuvers at present, or probably for some years to come. The joint declaration with Russia was thus hardly more than a gesture, a notification to Germany that the Polish Government still considers itself independent, and proposes to retain its independence as long as possible.

This independence is particularly difficult from an economic standpoint.

Less than a year ago, before the German occupation of Austria, Poland's trade with Great Britain substantially exceeded that with any other country. Great Britain accounted for about a fourth of Poland's total trade, with Germany coming next with 18 per cent.

Then came the Anschluss. Poland's trade with Austria had been about 6 per cent of its total trade, and Germany promptly absorbed this. At one stroke Germany thus assumed equality with Great Britain in Poland's total trade. Poland, with its closed economy, found it almost impossible to divert trade from Germany elsewhere.

Last October, Germany made another great stride forward in capturing Polish trade. Poland also had a substantial trade with Czechoslovakia, and Germany absorbed a large part of this along with the Sudeten areas. At last Germany passed Great Britain as Poland's principal customer, and the Polish authorities have thus been forced to consider the political hold which a predominant trade position gave to Germany.

U. S. to Aid Seaman Arrested in Germany

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) said Jan. 4 the State Department had assured it that all possible steps would be taken to safeguard the legal rights of George Roth, American Seaman, reported seized by Nazi secret police at Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 29.

The union said Mr. Roth might be tried early this month. He has been charged, it said, with possessing Communistic literature.

Wonders of Research: Canyon Tribal Ruin Dug Up

Basket Makers, occupants of Colorado area placed in history—Sieve of muslin serves chemists.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Paul S. Martin, leader of the Field Museum archaeological expedition to the Southwest, is endeavoring to connect the early Basket-Maker civilization with the Pueblo Indians. Long before Columbus came to America, the Basket Makers had established a high culture in the southwestern part of the United States, expressed in the arts, architecture, and agriculture.

In the year just past, Dr. Martin and his associates uncovered the ruins of Basket-Maker villages all of 1000 years old, at a steep and picturesque point on the south rim of Cahone Canyon, a deep, rocky cut in a high plateau of southwestern Colorado. One yielded the largest known great kiva, ("i" pronounced like "e") a type of tribal temple, built of vertical slabs, used for religious ceremonies.

Wide World

Basket Makers' Kiva

View of tribal temple taken from a photo tower. Adjoining the kiva in the rear are two long rooms; on the left is a third room.

Decrystallizing Rosin

Rosin, natural product of the pine tree, finds a variety of uses in industry, serving manufacturers of adhesives, core oil, soap, and paper, to mention the principal ones. But when it crystallizes, it presents a serious problem in chemistry, for it refuses to react as it should with alkali, but forms a granulated product instead of a smooth soapy emulsion.

That is why announcement of a new non-crystallizing gum rosin by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils is good news to manufacturers and consumer-public as well. The new rosin is made only from the liquid part of the gum. Chemists found that when gum is allowed to stand a while, it contains most of the crystallizable materials. Then by straining through light-weight muslin cloth the objectionable mass can be removed.

* * *

Museum Asks Questions

In line with popular questions and answers contests, one sponsored by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History found the following questions most often missed: Does a cat have eyelashes? How many legs has a Zulu? When is a toad not a toad? How many upper front teeth has a cow? Those who know their natural history will answer correctly right off, but the Museum found a great many who didn't know that a cat has no eyelashes (only whiskers), a Zulu (African Bushman) has only two legs, a toad is no toad if he's a horned toad (lizard), and a cow has no upper front teeth.

* * *

Herculaneum Digging

Excavations at Herculaneum, the Roman city buried by an eruption of Vesuvius, are to begin again. Earliest digging began in 1737, by order of the King of Naples. Archaeologists became mildly interested in 1828, and finally Dr. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge University conducted excavations for a number of years. Just as he was about to reopen operations with foreign funds furnished by an international committee, the Italian Government stepped in and decided Italy should do the excavating itself.

* * *

Banking in Telephone

Fifteen cents put a telephone out of order in Norwich, Conn. The repairman, sent to investigate a "trouble" report, opened the bell box and 15 pennies dropped out. It developed that a younger member of the family had been using the box as a savings bank and his deposits had caused a short circuit.

* * *

Pound Cake Recipe

Only on very rare occasions is a natural science editor required to pass on the merits of culinary artists. But the gift of a New Year's fruit cake, based on a recipe more than 100 years old, made in the experimental kitchens of Westinghouse, demands at least passing mention. Directions call for a pound of this and a pound of that, but not a word is given disclosing the secret of how the chef managed to treat the walnuts and almonds to keep them fresh and dry.

* * *

No Haste in Geology

Studies of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina, made by geologists of the National Park Service, lead to the conclusion that land in the region is slowly sinking and that the barrier islands are migrating westward, to merge eventually with the mainland.

It won't happen overnight however. The processes by which the movement is being effected are no different today than they have been in eons past, and the progress is so gradual there is no reason to be alarmed. It may take thousands of years, during which time there is ample opportunity to adapt and adjust local conditions to the natural migration.

Herbert B. Nichols

Student Aid Plan Employs 312,893

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administrator Aubrey Williams reported 160,312 male and 152,581 female students were employed in the National Youth Administration student aid program during October.

This increase of 68,000 over the corresponding 1937 period, Mr. Williams said Dec. 28, was due to enlarged fund quotas allocated to educational institutions and to the familiarity with procedure which enabled schools to complete arrangements earlier for participation.

Of the total enrollment, 212,473 students were receiving high school aid. College and graduate students numbered 100,420.

Officials said 20,824 high schools and secondary educational institutions and 1,571 college and universities were participating in the program, a total of 22,395.

Daladier Inspects North African Defense

SFAX, Tunisia, Jan. 5 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier today turned the spotlight on the French Empire's strong North African coastal fortifications by visiting Sfax, seaport on the edge of Tunisia's desert.

The Premier, on an inspection tour of France's North African protectorate, came by railway from the inland defense line, facing Italian Libya, which he inspected yesterday. Military and naval aides accompanied him.

The party made a brief halt here to see how the French Navy had guarded Tunisia's flank against any possible attack from the Mediterranean.

The local Caid of Sfax, representative of the Bey of Tunis, presented M. Daladier with an olive branch, symbol of Tunisia's "desire for union and peace." The Premier replied that "union with Tunisia" was vital to France. Cries of "Vive Daladier!" from thousands of natives almost drowned their words.

Second Battalion Sent

MARSEILLE, France, Jan. 5 (AP)—A second battalion of Senegalese sharpshooters, numbering 800 men, yesterday was ordered to Djibouti to protect French Somaliland from any threat by Italian forces.

The detachment is to sail Friday aboard the liner Athos II following 1,000 other Senegalese, who left Dec. 31 for East Africa.

Dispatch of further reinforcements to the Gulf of Aden port is in support of France's policy of preparedness against the Italian campaign for a share in the French Colonial Empire at the very time Premier Daladier is touring North Africa.

Italy Makes Charges

ROME, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Fascist press charged today that Italy had suffered "new and vile provocation" in Tunisia as a result of French Premier Daladier's visit there.

In a dispatch from Tunis, Capital of the French protectorate which has been an object of Fascist territorial clamor, the newspaper Il Tevere accused mounted police of manhandling pro-Italian Arabs.

Il Tevere, noted for its extremist policy, reported also that all Italian organizations in Tunis had protested to the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, against a "vile outrage" Tuesday night in which it said, French demonstrators were accused of having burned an Italian flag and smashed windows.

Jamaica Strike Called Off

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP)—Alex Bustamente, Jamaica labor leader, Jan. 4 called off a longshoremen's strike in a conference with Governor Sir Arthur Richards in the face of determined Government action mobilizing the militia to control growing disorder.

Armed police and militia reinforcements came to grips with thousands of workers at a mass meeting in the center of the city, and several were slightly injured in a baton charge, after Mr. Bustamante had agreed to arbitration between the union and shipping companies.

Besides the mobilization of about 300 militia to deal with the situation, the British cruiser York was due to arrive Jan. 5 from Bermuda and the cruiser Achilles, from New Zealand, was due Jan. 7. Officials said, however, that the visit of the warships had been arranged weeks ago.

The trouble originated when workers demanded re-employment of two delegates and boycotted certain Kingston wharves. The strike spread to Spanish Town on the South Coast where banana carriers walked out demanding double pay.

A special constable connected with a shipping firm was beaten by strike demonstrators outside Kingston; another constable was injured in a fight at Spanish Town, and a third was rescued from a mob.

On Jan. 3 200 men and women marched through Kingston, shouting allegiance to Mr. Bustamente, who had called the waterfront boycott.

N. Y. Stops Amerop 'Exports'

By action of Attorney General John J. Bennett of New York, the German Aid Society of Boston, a charitable organization with a record of nearly 90 years of service, can no longer do business in New York State.

In obtaining an injunction yesterday restraining the Amerop Travel Service from transmitting American money to Germany in the form of registered "travel marks," the Attorney General charged that the agency sent more than $1,000,000 a year to the Reich through the German Aid Society of Boston. At the same time Mr. Bennett announced that the certificate which allowed the Boston society to operate in New York State had been revoked.

This certificate, he said, was granted on grounds that the society was to render aid to German immigrants arriving in Boston. "Making a business of selling money orders and travelers' checks was hardly consistent with the stated purposes of the society," he said.

The New York Attorney General said the Amerop agency operated 20 branches in New York in the name of the Boston society but had failed to observe the State banking law which requires the posting of a $100,000 bond for each agency.

On receipt of the New York report, three officials of the Boston society admitted their organization had sent money to Germany and for that service had received a commission. They insisted this transaction was entirely separate from the organization's charity work and that in acting as agent they understood they were complying with a New York statute covering remittances to Europe.

Canada Seeks Ways To Sell More Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The necessity for an increased market for dairy products, especially milk, was stressed by distributor, producer, and consumer at the 19th annual meeting here of the National Dairy Council of Canada. The market can be extended, declared Miss Laura Peeper, household economist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who claimed that the consumption of dairy products will be even greater in the future.

Dairying in Canada is now a huge industry, which, to operate, uses the milk of 3,000,000 cows and the facilities of 3,000 factories, said Dr. J. H. Grisdale, who until his retirement was Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. Production in 1921 was over 9,000,000,000 pounds of milk and by 1937 this had increased to over 17,000,000,000 pounds. The total value at present is around $200,000,000.

The first cheese factory was built in Canada in 1864, he went on, and in 1865 Canada exported 50 boxes of cheese. By 1904 this export had increased to 250,000,000 pounds.

Bleakley Begins Rule of County

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 5—William F. Bleakley, lawyer and 1936 Republican candidate for Governor of New York State, has begun office as the first Executive of Westchester County under the new Charter. In his inaugural address, Mr. Bleakley declared that he would seek to remedy the high and duplicating tax situation, which was largely responsible for the Charter's adoption at the polls a year ago last November. He also promised a non-political approach to County problems and a fair method of tax assessment.

The Charter provides for a consolidation of departments and revised methods of equalizing taxes. Its purpose is to centralize authority, without abolishing home rule in cities and towns, and to modernize the Government of this County of 600,000 inhabitants.

The Charter was drafted by a committee appointed by the Westchester County Board of Supervisors and was ratified by the Board. It was then incorporated in an act of the New York State Legislature and signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Farmers in Georgia Plant Pine Seedlings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAINSBORO, Ga.—Earl M. Varner states that Emanuel County farmers are planting 1,200 acres of submarginal land with slash pine seedlings. Under the soil conservation program the trees should bring $7.50 per acre.

All-American Air-Race Days To Draw a Thousand Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Forecast as the "largest and most successful in history" the Miami Eleventh Annual All-American Air Races will open at the Municipal Airport here on Jan. 6, continuing three days.

More than 1,000 privately-owned and operated planes are expected in Miami for the opening of the air maneuvers. Assurance of this great attendance, which will shatter all previous records for any national air meet, has been given by manufacturers of light airplanes who are sponsoring mass flights to Miami's races from every section of the East and Middlewest, according to R. V. Waters, chairman of the maneuvers. One flight will be composed of nearly 300 planes, while two others will bring several hundred each to Miami.

The air races this year are expected to draw the largest number of Floridians in their 10-year history, due to the wide interest over the state aroused by the "Miss Aviation 1939" campaign sponsored by the Dade County Federation of Women's Clubs. The campaign is designed to forward advance sales of tickets. The winner who sells the most tickets for the meet will be named "Queen" of the air maneuvers.

The meet will boast of three new trophies this year. Bernarr Macfadden, Miami Beach resident and New York publisher, has offered a valuable all-silver trophy for the first annual New York-to-Miami air race which he will permanently sponsor. The race will be a feature of the opening day when the racing pilots landing at Municipal Filed will receive the trophy from the hand of Mayor La Guardia of New York. The race will be started from Bennett Field, Brooklyn, by Grover Whalen.

A second trophy has been donated by K. K. Culver, owner of the Dart Manufacturing Company, for the first annual 50-mile feature race for women pilots. The third trophy has been donated by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. for a special 12½ mile race for Piper Cubs, Aeroncas, and Taylorcraft planes.

In addition to the 50-mile race for women, a second feature race of 25 miles will be held for women. Numerous outstanding women pilots have entered these two races. Many other features are listed.

Canada Promotes Diplomats

OTTAWA (CP)—Lieut. Col. G. P. Vanier, Counsellor and Secretary of the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, has been appointed Minister of France, and Jean Desy, Counsellor to the Canadian Legation in Paris, has been named Minister to the dual legations from Belgium and the Netherlands.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced the appointments following receipt of formal approval from the King. In selecting men from the existing diplomatic service to fill these high positions the Government is adopting a promotion policy urged in the House of Commons last session by opposition, approved by the Prime Minister and in general practice among other countries.

Colonel Vanier succeeds Philippe Roy whose resignation as Minister to France was effective Dec. 31. Mr. Desy will be the first Minister to Belgium and The Netherlands. He will have jurisdiction over the new legations being established at Brussels and The Hague.

Resignation of Hon. Randolph Bruce, as Minister to Japan, also was announced but appointment of a successor will be slightly delayed.

L. B. Pearson, first secretary in the office of the High Commissioner in London is appointed secretary with the rank of Counsellor, and Leon Mayrand, third secretary in the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, will join the secretariat of the High Commissioner's office.

Charles Ritchie, third secretary at the Legation in Washington, will also join the High Commissioner's office.

J. Scott MacDonald, first secretary, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, will join the Legation staff in Paris.

Census Building Asked At Cost of $3,500,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—It's getting time to think about the 1940 census. President Roosevelt asked Congress Jan. 4 to allot $3,500,000 for a new building where the tabulators will work.

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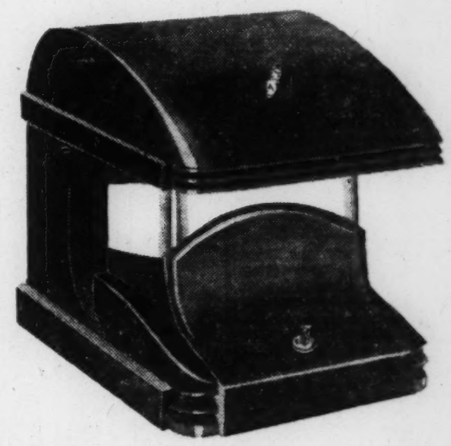

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Eight

The air of late May was bright and warm about them, the sun shone, the birds sang, the little town stood among flowers. As the party went by, led by the bride and groom, others joined them, even to a few Indians from their settlement at the edge of the town. Almost everyone in the village crowded the bank above the ferry and listened among stifled titters and guffaws of laughter while the groom with his fine carrying voice explained matters to the minister, still waiting on the further bank.

There was an anxious pause while the solitary figure considered. Then everyone cheered when the reply came faintly,

"Can't see anything against it."

The minister got off his horse and they could see him tying it to a tree and bringing his prayer book out of his saddlebag.

Uncle Joseph stepped forward and said quietly,

"Friends, we are about to witness a wedding, unusual it is true, but solemn by its very nature. As brother of the bride, I ask you to behave as though we were in the church itself."

Beside the River

Sam and Esther stood facing the river, each with a brother near. Behind them stood the others and at their feet flowed the river, sparkling and swift. Sometimes the wind carried away the minister's voice, but then everyone knew the service so well that they could guess what had been said and go on from the next phrase that reached them. At the right moment Sam and Esther made their responses, Ephraim brought out the ring and Joseph gave away the bride. When the prayer came, everyone, led by Aunt Nannie, knelt down in the wet grass (though more than one rose with stained knees), and Sally thought she had never heard a hymn sound so beautiful as when the birds twittered and sang it too.

But at last it was over and everyone was kissing the bride, and waving good-bye to the minister who once more mounted his horse and turned its head down river. Now Uncle Joseph led the gaiety. Back up the street the throng straggled, and all, invited guests and uninvited guests, crowded in to see the bride cut the wedding cake.

Esther Hallet would never seem like a stranger to the people of Happy Valley after this. And how pretty she looked, laughing and rosy, her hair curling and a little out of place under the pushing of the river breeze, and how handsome and proud Sam Hallet looked today.

There was the sound of hoofs at the door and Jehosophat Mountain led up Sam's two horses, Comet and Star with a side-saddle. Esther appeared from behind the quilt partitions in her riding dress and feathered hat, and Sam lifted her into her saddle, and swung into his own. Now they were starting off for home. What a way to begin life together, riding side by side through the late spring. For a while all the children ran after them, but soon they dropped back and only Sally and Andrew still trotted along by the big horses. At the edge of the village Aunt Esther drew rein.

"That's far enough, children," she said. "You'll be out of breath," and she leaned down, and kissed them as they stood on tiptoe.

And so, waving and blowing back kisses, pretty gay Aunt Esther rode away with her husband.

Strawberrying

June had come, and the strawberry blossoms were now strawberries and the birds were often too busy carrying food to their fledglings to sing as wildly as they had sung in May. The last apple blossom had long ago fallen, the leaves on the trees had darkened, and the distant hills had lost their look of sunshine streaked with cloud shadows, which were really no more than the darkness of the pines against the pale brightness of the young hard woods.

Until Andrew came, Sally had never ventured out of sight of the little house, for the woods seemed very large to her, and rather scary, but now that she had Andrew she went anywhere, gathering strawberries and exploring.

"Boys make you feel safe," she told Aunt Nannie, and Aunt Nannie agreed with her. Andrew was a dependable boy who looked to see if a branch were dead before he climbed out on it, and who didn't stir up a hornet's nest with a stick to see what would happen. She felt safe to have Sally with him.

"Except for bears," she added, "You know they come after berries, too."

"But Hannibal's a bear!" said Sally laughing at the idea that anyone could be afraid of a bear.

"Nonsense, child!" replied Aunt Nannie sharply. "Andrew, you're more sensible. What would you do if you saw a bear coming?"

"I'd grab Sally's hand and run uphill," said Andrew promptly.

"But if he was overtaking you?" insisted Aunt Nannie as though she were asking the catechism.

"I'd get behind a big tree and holler for help," answered Andrew, who had never seen anything bigger than a cub, but had paid attention to what he was told.

Aunt Nannie sighed.

"I suppose it's safe enough to have you two go rummaging these woods, but you keep away from bears and Indians whatever you do."

"Andrew will take care of Sally, sister," said Aunt Deborah with touching pride. She thought everything the boy did was perfect and even neglected her new garden these days. Work was easier for the women than usual, for there was no room in their little house for such things as spinning or weaving or cheese-making, and Sally, too, after her stint at her sampler, was free to wander with Andrew.

"You are growing very brown, child," said Aunt Nannie. "You never will remember your sunbonnet."

But Uncle Eben pinched her cheek.

"Sally has never looked healthier nor prettier," he said. "The child prospers here among the savages."

"Savages!" snorted Aunt Nannie, caught by his teasing. "I find the people here very respectable, indeed, brother."

"Well, well," he said chuckling, "if you approve of it so much, perhaps some day I might bring Eliza here from Hingham—if it isn't too much trouble," and he sauntered off, his shoulders shaking.

"Wait till I get my basket,

The Story So Far

The dwellers in Happy Valley village, Penobscot, were gathered on the river bank for a most unusual occasion, when our last chapter ended. On their side of the bank were Esther Smith and Sam Hallet, bride and groom. Held on the other bank by surging flood waters that had carried away the ferry was the minister who was to perform the ceremony. Among the Smith family group were Sally, their niece, and Andrew, son of Captain Patterson of the brig Fair American, which was at sea and long overdue.

Andrew" called Sally. Once more the two children scampered forth, passing the garden which they helped to weed, and later Brindle and the other cows, each staked out to graze since there were no fences yet.

Old Independence

Where the brook made boggy land they loitered, finding a turtle. It had thirteen plates to its shell and they named it Old Independence and decided to keep it, struck by the beauty of its scarlet waistcoat and the trimming of scarlet horseshoes around its jacket. But it was not a very responsive creature, folding up its legs and drawing back its beak under its shell and only occasionally peering out at them with little yellow and black swivel eyes that kept their position no matter how much it tilted its head.

"Just like a ship's candlestick," said Andrew and told Sally about the silver ones on the wall of his father's cabin on the Fair American.

"No word has come," he said with a sudden sigh, "but perhaps it's too soon for us to hear."

"Oh, we'll hear," said Sally staunchly. "I know we shall. Andrew I feel it inside me. Drat! that wretched turtle has scuttled off while we were talking."

But neither of them cared at all whether Old Independence stayed or went.

"If we'd put him in the basket, he'd have squashed all the strawberries," said Sally. Reminded of strawberries, they mended their pace, making for a small open glade which they had found in the woods, fairly carpeted with strawberry plants.

The thrushes were calling from the pines around them and the air smelled of pine needles and crushed fruit.

"Wouldn't Hannibal have liked this?" said Andrew. "We must give him some tonight."

Three Figures

The children had picked steadily for over an hour, and their basket was heaping, and the ground was fairly well picked-over, when Andrew, glancing up as though impelled, saw three figures at the upper edge of the glade, standing in the shadows of the pines watching them.

"Indians!" was his first thought and with it came a vague idea about catching Sally's hand and running uphill. But he went on picking berries and glanced again without moving his head. Indians, but Indian children. They had birch bark baskets in their hands, that looked like berry baskets. One seemed a girl a little older than Sally and he were, and the other two were younger boys.

"Sally," he said in a whisper, "there are three Indian children watching us and I think we'd better go back."

Sally looked up eagerly.

"Where? Oh, yes, over there. I wonder if they would be friends?"

Sally had known nothing but friends all her life. Smiling, she jumped up and ran towards the young Indians, impetuously spilling strawberries as she went, and Andrew hurried after her. He could imagine no harm from the children, but it was his business to look out for Sally. There might be older Indians further back among the trees. There was a small encampment beyond Happy Valley village.

New Friends

But Sally ran on unconcernedly and in three minutes was talking with the strangers as though she had known them half her life. Andrew, making sure that there was no one on hand but the children, felt more at ease and he, too, began conversation with the boys. They spoke a little peculiar English of their own, but the white children soon understood that the others had come several miles from the camp to this picking ground, which they knew well.

"But we've picked most of the berries" cried Sally and with her usual generosity she tipped more than half the big basket into the birch bark ones of the Indians. Then they all played games of hitting a small rock off a big one with stones, taking turns, and last they played hide and seek.

Then Sally told the Indian children as well as she could, with many gestures of her hands, about coming more than two hundred miles in a house drawn by twelve oxen, and Andrew told them of the new model of the Fair American which he had half-finished, and the Indian children, on their part, tried to describe the monster who had a cave on Mt. Katahdin.

It seemed no time at all before they heard far off above them the bell ringing for dinner from the doorway of their house.

Then Andrew and Sally had to say good-bye and go, but the Indian children wandered on through the forest, for they could return to their encampment when they wished and eat when they wished, and no one would question them.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

They found a small glade that was fairly carpeted with strawberry plants—A drawing by Helen Sewell

Sing Ho, Sing Hey

Sing Ho for the sun
On a winter's day,
When the work is done
And the strong winds play.
Sing Hey for the wind.
Sing Hi for the snow,
When the skates are shined
And the sled tracks show.
Sing Ho for the air,
For the brittle cold,
And sing away care
When the snows unfold.
Sing Hey for it all;
Sing loud together.
When the bright snows fall,
Sing for the weather.

ROBERT WISTRAND

The Fun of Poetry

V

By James Guthrie

It is said of collections of chosen poetry that they repeat each other, and what we find in one we find in them all. But it should rather please us to find that the best is still the best even when it has been admired and printed again and again.

There are now many fine anthologies within reach of the student of verse forms, for a moderate price. In any one of these he will be able to trace lyric verse back to the earliest examples, and see for himself how misleading any exact definition or rule would be. Though writing in meter, the poets have their own tone of voice and their own particular way of thinking.

That early "Cuckoo Song," found in the poetry books, can be put into modern words, but is unmistakably old in spirit and tone, aside from its simplicity. Modern verse has a city-bred air, a ring of education, partly no doubt because writing asks for a knowledge of books.

Two Countrymen

Robert Burns was a plowman, and John Clare also a countryman, to name only two poets; but they had some book-learning as well as their native desire to sing. W. H. Davies, a living example, was a tramp, and published his first book from a cheap lodging-house. These men help us to believe that the scholar is not the only one who can write poetry, and that, as somebody has said, "You may reach the highest from anywhere."

Many of the early lyrics in the English books are Scottish. Barbour and Henryson, and Dunbar share the pages with Chaucer and Lydgate; but we only begin to get clear of the "antique tongue" in the 15th Century, and then with the help of editors who smooth the rough places for us. "The Nut Brown Maid" can be read without difficulty. Then we are in the next century with:

"As ye came from the holy land
Of Walsinghame,
Met you not with my true love
By way as you came?"

and that quaint lullaby which runs:

"Balow, my babe, lie still and sleep!
It grieves me sore to see thee weep.
Wouldst thou be quiet I'se be glad,
Thy mourning makes my sorrow sad."

These are in a group by unknown authors.

Soon we come up on John Skelton, a very considerable poet, who worked a good deal in short measures:

"Merry Margaret
As midsummer flower,
Gentle as falcon
Or hawk of the tower:
With solace and gladness,
Much mirth and no madness,
All good and no badness."

will serve to suggest his style.

Sir Thomas Wyatt's "Forget not yet" is a charming lyric among several, and with him we enter a period rich in poetry. There are the great figures, and those represented only by a poem or two: among the great is Edmund Spenser, for instance, rather neglected today; Sir Philip Sidney, both soldier and poet; Michael Drayton; Sir Walter Raleigh, a romantic adventurer; and, greatest of all, Shakespeare. The Bishop of Bath and Wells contributes a song, and Anonymous is always popping in some sweet or merry lyric to remind us that a man may live in a song and yet be unknown.

Artificial But Charming

To turn to the pages of the book is to be met with beautiful things in such profusion that quotation might easily outrun all the space of this article and then fall far short of doing them justice. A little must be enough, therefore:

"Sister, awake! close not your eyes!
The day her light discloses,
And her bright morning doth arise
Out of her bed of roses."

is from a madrigal, and this is of the same sort:

"There is a Lady sweet and kind,
Was never face so pleased my mind;
I did but see her passing by,
And yet I love her till I die."

This, complete in a brief stanza, is quoted in full:

"Love me not for comely grace,
For my pleasing eye or face,
Nor for any outward part,
No, nor for a constant heart:
For these may fail or turn to ill,
So thou and I shall sever:
Keep, therefore, a true woman's eye
And love me still but know not why—
So hast thou the same reason still
To doat upon me ever."

Artificial as these songs appear to us, they possess a wonderful charm. See how Spenser embroiders his praise of the Queen of Shepherds, namely Queen Elizabeth:

"See where she sits upon the grassie greene,
(O seemly sight!)
Yclad in scarlot, like a Mayden Queene,
And ermines white:
Upon her head a Cremosin coronet
With Damask roses and Daffadillies set;
Bay leaves betweene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweete violet."

This poem is like a tapestry, gorgeous with color. Not many read "The Faery Queen" now; but Spenser will well reward careful reading for his quiet enrichment of his themes, and for the beauty he conjures up.

Frost Flowers

The garden is an empty place
under the bleak and wintry sky;
each petaled flower hid its face
when the first cold winds swept by.

But now upon the window's glass
there briefly blooms a lacy bower
of buds and ferns—a starry mass
where frost has etched each small white flower.

MILDRED NICKERSON

A Puzzling House

I am a new house. In these sentences are the names of some of the materials used to build me. Can you find them?

1. Ben Seymor, tardy as usual, was the last to enter.
2. "Bess," said papa, "interest in your work is necessary for success."
3. I have come to woo Doris for my wife.
4. Here is my ring lass, to plight our troth.
5. I stood on the corner of Sixth and Forty-first, one block from Fifth Avenue.
6. If you add a small pinch of alum, berries will retain their form and color.
7. Cambric knickers and print frocks are suitable and cool for camp.
8. "I resent being called a hobo," Ardean declared.
9. Philip, lank and rangy, looked like his father.
10. If you clap last, error or not, you will be counted out.

(Answers will be published on this page next week.)

Adventures of the Book Club

How It Started

By Paul McPharlin

Tom, my brother, is 11, two years younger than I. Laurey White is about my age, and his sister Martha is younger. Where we live in the country—anyway, it's 20 miles out from New York City—there don't happen to be any little girls in the neighborhood, so Martha has to play with us. But she's a good scout, and isn't afraid of bugs and angleworms, and we don't mind her much.

Our house and the Whites' are over in the woods, but we like to go to the hill where the new house is being built. The family just moved in. I say being built, because the garden is still being worked on. We used to toboggan down the hill in winter, and didn't like the house to be built right in our way, but we got used to it, and exploring the new rooms this summer was just as much fun as the sliding.

Mother said it wasn't nice to be curious, as she came out on our porch and craned her neck when the moving van brought a load up to the new house, so we didn't go and stand around in a circle. But we reconnoitered from the bushes, Indian style, and had a good view of the furniture being carried in. There seemed to be a lot of heavy boxes that the movers complained about, and Laurey made a joke that maybe the new house was going to take care of the overflow of government silver from West Point.

Leave It to Martha

On the second floor of the house was a room with windows that looked north over the hillside. We saw them put bookshelves all around the walls in it up there. Our bookshelves are on each side of the fireplace.

Leave it to Martha to find things out. One afternoon, coming home from school alone, she walked around by the new house and saw the owner out working in his garden. Sometimes she can be just as prim as an old lady. She said how do you do to the man, and told him she was a neighbor, and asked if he was planting perennials, because, she said, they take less attention when established.

The new man must have laughed, and they warmed up to each other, talking garden, and he told her that he designed books for a big publishing house, and liked to collect them, too. Before she went away, Martha had an invitation for us all to visit his library the next Friday night.

There was a good movie at the Community House that night, and we didn't like to miss it, but mother said we had better go and look at Mr. Benjamin's books, because she had just called on Mrs. Benjamin—that's the name of the new people—and thought her a pleasant woman. She had served some fresh homemade cookies, and maybe we'd be offered them, too.

Mr. Benjamin didn't turn out to be at all old; he's younger than dad, and we could all talk to him just as if he wasn't a grown-up. He had a way with us. He found out about the toboggan right away, and said he was sorry. And then he had us upstairs in the room with the bookshelves. There were books of every color, much grander looking than ours, from floor to ceiling.

I'd never seen so many all together except at the public library, and these were much brighter and crisper than the ones that everybody handled. We sat down around a big table where Mr. Benjamin said he worked, and Tom had to ask if he had read every one of all those books, and Mr. Benjamin laughed like a kid and said he'd looked through them, anyway, and we began to feel at home.

A Little Red Book

All the boxes that were so heavy had been full of books, then, and not silver. But the books were a lot more exciting to see, and when we mentioned the joke about the overflow from West Point, Mr. Benjamin made friends with Laurey forever by saying that it was the cleverest crack he had ever heard. But some of the books, he added, were worth their weight in gold, to him anyway.

He took a thin little red book, with pretty gold on its covers, down from a shelf to show us. It looked as if it was all in handwriting, and it turned out to be taken from the first copy of "Alice in Wonderland," just as Lewis Carroll had written it out himself, and drawn pictures himself, to give it to the little girl he had made the story for. It was then called "Alice's Adventures Under Ground," and Mr. Carroll had written it so neatly, you knew he had been a math. teacher.

Mr. Benjamin told us that the first books had all been written by hand, and that we could even make books for ourselves that way. Before the day of printing presses scribes had to write books on papyrus, a kind of paper made from Egyptian reeds, or parchment, a thin leather. They were often decked out with colored borders and pictures. Each book was done specially to order, there was no other just like it, and naturally only rich people could afford them. But they were pretty thrilled to be able to own such books.

Martha, who had never seen such a book (the day we went to the city and looked at one in the museum she had to take her time buying a new dress), spoke right up and said she'd love to have just such a book, and that she'd make it herself the way the scribes used to do. We were all ready to squelch her when Mr. Benjamin surprised us by saying that it was a grand idea, and that he'd help her if she wanted.

Choosing the Paper

We tried to show that we weren't especially interested, ourselves, but before we knew it, we were all planning the books that we were going to make.

Before we began on our masterpieces, Mr. Benjamin said that we had better get a little practice. He brought out same samples of paper such as the paper mills sent him in his work, but he said that writing paper like that in a tablet, or typewriter paper, or even smooth, light-colored paper that some stores wrap packages in would do. Paper that wasn't white would be even better as a background when things were pasted into a scrapbook.

We each picked out about eight sheets, jogged their edges tight together, and folded them in two. Then we flattened the fold tight and folded again, so that each sheet made four leaves. In bookmaking, Mr. Benjamin told us, this is called a quarto. A volume with sheets folded in two is a folio; in eight, it is an octavo.

Look carefully at the top of a book where the pages are fastened together, and you can count the groups, or "signatures," to see how many pages there are in each. Octavos, with eight leaves (each leaf makes two pages) are pretty much the rule in modern books. "Alice's Adventures Under Ground" was that way. A book is made up of any number of signatures depending on its length.

Mrs. Benjamin brought us strong needles and thread, and beginning about half an inch from the heads of our books, we sewed in and out along the center fold with stitches an inch long. The end of the thread where we began had to hang out a couple of inches. Tom kept pulling his through and having to begin over, and that happened to me and Laurey too.

Within half an inch of the tail of the fold we turned back, sewing in and out of the holes already made. A continuous line of thread was now inside the fold and out. Pulling the thread tight, so that it snapped when tested all along, we tied firm knots with the two-inch free end at the beginning. The sheets were fastened together in a good book. Martha was finished first, but that's because girls know how to use needle and thread.

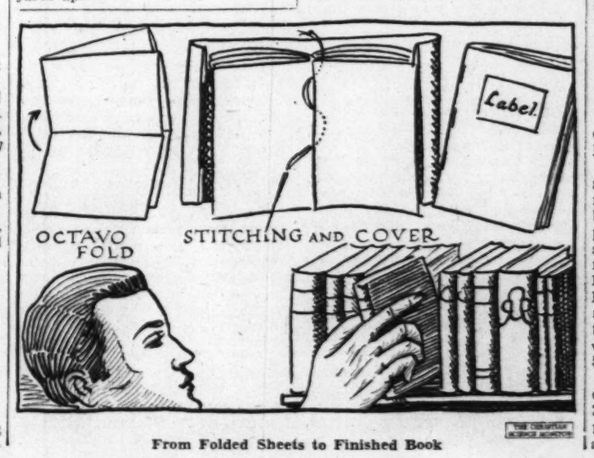
Ready for Titles

We slit the folds across the top of the books with a paper-knife, and each page could be turned separately. Then we took some heavy colored paper, opened our books flat upon it, cut pieces about three inches larger all around, and folded these margins in to just the book size, doing top and bottom first. Pockets were formed at the sides, and we slipped the end pages of the books into them and pasted them down. Then we pasted white labels on the front cover, all ready to write the name of the book on.

Mr. Benjamin told us that he'd show us how to decorate our own paper for book covers later on.

We kept the books pressed under some other heavy books, with cardboards over them in case any wet paste squeezed through, until we had eaten the cookies—I almost forgot to mention them—and then we took them home to show to our families.

Mr. Benjamin said we might come back next week, and start a book-making club all our own. I guess we'll have to let Martha in, because her book turned out best of all four.



From Folded Sheets to Finished Book

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Greenland is the latest country to join the stamp issuing ranks. Although included as a Danish dependency in the Universal Postal Union since September 1, 1877, Greenland has been without adhesive stamps. The correspondence of the 15,000 inhabitants of the trading settlements scattered along the coast of Greenland has been forwarded to Copenhagen. There the necessary stamps were affixed and the mail sent on its way.

The only "Stamps" that have emanated from Greenland are labels provided by the Royal Greenland Trading Company which holds a government monopoly. The labels were used to frank packages shipped to the Copenhagen office of the firm. They are not classed as postage stamps but rather as parcel post labels similar to the Belgian Railway parcels labels. There are five issues so far of these labels in different denominations but of the same design, a Polar bear standing erect with a crown above and with a flight of seagulls.

The new stamps, just issued, are seven in number and of two different designs, the values being from the 1 ore to 1 krone.

New Stamps of Other Lands

Antigua recently released the new George VI series. There are ten denominations of four designs. The ½d. and 2d. values show a view of English Harbor; the 1d., 1½d. and 2½d. picture Nelson's Dockyard; the 3d. and 2sh. 6d. show Fort James and the 6d., 1sh. and 5sh. a view of St. John's Harbor.

Brazil has issued, without warning, a small sheet of ten stamps, each stamp portraying the likeness of President Vargas. Each stamp has a face value of 400 reis.

Top: Two stamps of Greenland's new first issue. Center: French Student Fund Stamp (left); New Swiss Stamp (right). Bottom: Stamps of Denmark, Honoring Bertel Thorvaldsen, Sculptor.

British Solomon Islands have issued twelve denominations in the new George VI series. The designs bear a portrait of the King and the pictorials as follows: ½d., native spears and shield; 1d., old chief and native policemen; 1½d., Auki Island; 2d., Canoe and house; 2½d., Roviana canoe; 3d., the same; 4½d., native house; 6d., coconut plantation; 1sh., breadfruit; 2sh., Tinkula volcano; 2sh. 6d., Megapodes, and 5sh., native canoe.

Czechoslovakia has issued a special souvenir sheet of one stamp of 2 Kc. value. The stamp was originally to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Czechoslovakian independence, but events during the recent months resulted in a change of plan and the stamp was sold for 10 Kc., the surtax being used as a fund for political refugees.

Danzig has issued a series of five stamps, each picturing a ship. This is the annual charity set and the ships pictured include the yacht Danzig, the freighter Fu Ching, the steamer Columbus, the small liner Danzig and the old sailing boat Peter von Danzig.

Denmark has issued a set of three stamps for the sculptor Thorvaldsen. The 5 ore and 30 ore bear a portrait of the sculptor and the 10 ore pictures Jason, one of his works.

France has issued a new 2Fr. stamp in brown-black color picturing the Arc de Triomphe d'Orange. A semi-postal stamp, 65c. plus 60c. in blue-green, has been issued for the aid of students.

Germany has the following scenes incorporated in the designs of the new "Winterhilfe" set of stamps: the Castle Forchtenstein, a road in Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Grossglockner Mountain, ruins of Castle Aggstein, Prince Eugene monument, iron works of Engberg, the former Mint Hall and Brannau.

Iceland has issued a series of three stamps in honor of the 20th anniversary of the University of Iceland at Reykjavik.

Peru has released a beautiful issue of stamps for the Eighth International Congress of the Americas held in Lima during December. There were three postage and three airmail stamps. The postage stamps consist of a 10 centavos showing the Plaza de Armas and the Palace, erected in 1864, the 15 centavos showing the arms of the City of Lima and the 1 sol shows the palace of the Governor. In the airmail set the 25 centavos depicts the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the 1 sol. 50, gives a view of the National Conference and the 2 sols gives the portraits of Don Manuel B. Ferreyros (1847), Dr. Jose Gregorio Paz Soldan (1864) and Dr. Antonio Arenas (1877).

Russia has recently issued two sets of stamps, one for the Young Communists and the other devoted to sports. The Young Communist set values and designs are: 20k., girl parachute jumper; 30k., youth drilling; 40k., youth on the farm; 50k., students, and 80k., young sailor and aviator. The sports set consists of eight denominations and depicts diving, discus throwing, tennis, motorcycling, skiing, foot racing, soccer, and parade of women gymnasts.

United States Stamps

The Post Office Department will issue coils and books containing stamps of the new designs heretofore placed on sale in sheet form only.

On January 20th, First Day sales will be held at Washington, D. C., on sidewise perforated coils in the following denominations: 1-cent, 1½-cent, 2-cent, 3-cent, 4-cent, 4½-cent, 5-cent, 6-cent and 10-cent.

On January 27th, First Day sales at Washington, D. C., will be of the new coils in endwise perforated variety, as well as books containing new design stamps in the same combinations as at present available in the following denominations: Endwise coils, 1-cent, 1½-cent, 2-cent and 3-cent. Books, 1-cent, 2-cent and 3-cent.

Covers for the January 20th First Day sale must be sent to the Postmaster at Washington, D. C., to be received not later than January 15th and for the January 27th sale must be sent to arrive not later than January 22nd. Not more than 10 addressed covers for each week of the denominations will be handled by the postmaster at Washington, D. C., and each shipment of covers must be accompanied by a cash or postal money order remittance covering the exact amount of postage required.

Boston Amusements---Centenary of John Knowles Paine---Art Shows

A Great Music Teacher; The J. K. Paine Centenary

Harvard professor was pioneer of music in American higher education—Native of Maine, his compositions reflected the influence of his own instructor, Hermann Kotzschmar, German refugee of '48.

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"I took to harmony like a duck to water," John Knowles Paine once said to me. So observing, he made a justifiable boast, I am sure; but he also made an off-guard confession. For Paine was so facile a harmonist that he never knew what an obstacle meant. When he started to compose, he kept on going, no matter what the job. He had ambitions to write big works in turn for the platform and for the stage, and nothing stopped him from putting them through. He could handle a large-scale choral or orchestral undertaking with the same ease that he could an exercise in thoroughbass.

The sensitive critic, J. S. Dwight, hearing for the first time Paine's oratorio, "St. Peter," demurred at the way the orchestral prelude establishes the key of B flat minor and arbitrarily swings into the key of C major for the chorus to enter.

To the ear of nowadays, such a proceeding would be without objection, though it might, under some circumstances, seem awkward or in poor taste. In Paine's case, it could fairly be described as clumsiness of imagination. So, at any rate, I felt about it, reading a critique of Dwight's pasted in a copy of "St. Peter" in the Allen A. Brown Archives of the Boston Public Library. The collection of clippings, assembled over years by the patient and industrious Brown, is something, by the way, valuable to refer to in these days when we are looking back curiously over American musical history and sizing up our achievements.

Hasty Hurdling

Regarding the little matter that offended Dwight, someone at the time might have replied that Paine's exploit in juxtaposing remotely related keys was a mark of individuality; but it impresses me at this far-off moment as an example of hasty hurdling. To be an original harmonist, one must, if he is German, invent something like the Glance Motive in "Tristan"; or, if he is American, something in the line of the "dear heart" progression of "The Rosary." He must be the genius that completes what artists of high talent before him have attempted, but never quite reached.

Why, though, speak of Paine as composer, who was so much else? He seems to have set the oratorio, "St. Peter," the symphony, "Spring," and the opera, "Azara," before the world to attest his scholarship and to assert his rank as a teacher. For when he flourished, the only way of making an academic figure was to do something "creative," as they used to say. Ordinarily, this meant to produce some sort of publication. With a man of music, the requirement was to show himself a second Beethoven, or Mendelssohn; and desperately to avoid posing as another Wagner or Brahms. To put forth a symphony and secure performance for it, and if possible to have it appear in print, constituted the challenge.

Music in the Colleges

As with classroom harmony, so with the mechanism of the symphony, Paine took to it like a duck to water. Woe to him, had it been otherwise; he never would have been the person to pioneer for music in American higher education, and to get established as professor of harmony and counterpoint at Harvard under the presidency of Charles W. Eliot.

Few enough college presidents have evinced a zeal for music; and lest anyone should think it remarkable that Eliot was the first of them to do so, let the correction be made that he was not. The man under whom Paine got music going as a college study in the United States was Eliot's predecessor, Thomas Hill. In this regard, Hill stands entitled to more praise than he has hitherto received. Gradually, however, he is being recognized as the educator who foresaw American colleges growing into universities; and if he lacked the administrative skill to place music in the formal curriculum on the departmental plan, he at least started the ball rolling.

Music and Umbrellas

Paine of Maine (born Jan. 9, 1839) was brought up in the same "beautiful town that is seated by the sea" as Longfellow, only a generation later. Music and umbrellas were the family line of business; and the idealistic end of the shop, I have always heard, had as high favor with the Portland citizenry as the practical. Young Paine was taught by Hermann Kotzschmar, a German refugee of the year '48. Kotzschmar no doubt felt a certain nostalgia for Germany which he satisfied by recommending it as a country to go to for advanced study. Paine went there and learned the traditions which he imparted to 30 years of Harvard men.

It must have been a pleasure to Kotzschmar after his pupil was returned and established as a musician in Cambridge, to invite him to Portland to bring out "St. Peter" with the Haydn Association, which he directed. The first presentation of the work was given at the City Hall there on June 3, 1873. Mrs. Wetherbee was the soprano, Adelaide Phillips was the contralto, Osgood was the tenor, and Rudolphsen the bass. The Harvard Orchestra of Boston assisted, and Paine conducted. That same year, Dr. Hill, retired from the presidency of Harvard, became pastor of the Portland church (First Parish) where Kotzschmar was organist.

Not long ago, I saw on the piano of a Boston musician a copy of the vocal score of "St. Peter," and I inquired whether the oratorio, perchance, was under consideration for revival.

"Oh, no," came the reply. "The book is on the way to be deposited somewhere as a curious historic document. Nothing in the music holds on. All has evaporated."

Possibly some rag of melody and some tag of harmony survives wherewith Paine will be remembered as composer. But in any event his repute lasts in education; and as for "St. Peter," it maintains its glory as the rock on which that repute was built.

Folk Dance Expert To Talk in Boston

Douglas Kennedy, director of the London English Folk Dance and Song Society, will visit the United States during February and March, under the auspices of the English Folk Dance and Song Society of America.

Mr. Kennedy is successor to Cecil Sharp, the founder of the Society, and an associate of Dr. Vaughan Williams, its musical adviser. Marjorie Kennedy Fraser, whose collection of songs of the Hebrides is a valued contribution to folk lore, is his aunt.

During this visit, which will be his second to America, he will tour the East and Middle West, lecturing with song and dance illustrations at Harvard, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, College of the Sacred Heart, Oberlin, Western Reserve, Berea, and probably at Swarthmore, Yale, Smith College, New York University, and the University of Virginia.

He will also lecture and teach at the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers to be held at Knoxville, Tenn. While in the principal centers of English Folk Dancing, he will conduct special courses of instruction.

Big Business

In Boston, as in New York, current theater business is big. Noel Coward's "Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie, is virtually a sell-out for every performance at the Shubert. All the standing room was taken at yesterday's matinee.

"Dear Octopus," though not so sensationally successful, is doing very well indeed at the Plymouth. Variety reports it took in $10,500 in its first six performances, as against the "sockaroo" $30,000 for the Coward show's first full week.

Meanwhile, there has been a long line of ticket buyers waiting daily since the seat sale opened on Tuesday for the week's return engagement of Helen Hayes in "Victoria Regina," which opens Monday at the Shubert. It looks as if Miss Hayes might turn them away again.

Gregorian Music At Museum Concert

In a concert to be given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 a program of Gregorian and polyphonic music will be sung by the Schola Cantorum of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, of Boston, directed by Everett Titcomb.

The program will be divided into three parts, one consisting of selections of Gregorian music and two groups illustrating sixteenth century polyphony and contemporary polyphony.

The selections will include Gregorian music of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries with one example of the early seventeenth century. Among the examples of sixteenth century polyphony will be included music by Palestrina, Victoria, and Byrd. The group of contemporary polyphony consists of numbers by Healey Willan, Edmund Rubbra, and Mr. Titcomb's own compositions for the Choir, "Antiphon" and "Motet."

The concert will be given in the rotunda of the Museum and will be followed by the regular Sunday afternoon gallery lectures. Both concert and lectures are free to the public.

Unmistakably Spanish

Rand—Paris

Argentinita and Her Partners

As they will be seen in Jordan Hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

'Barren Hillside'

Water Color by Brenton H. Dickson 3rd, on view at the Grace Horne Galleries.

Miss Yurka to Act For Simmons Girls

Blanche Yurka will make her first Boston appearance of the season in the assembly hall of Simmons College, Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, under the auspices of the Marion McGregor Noyes Memorial fund. She will present a program of selections from modern plays.

Miss Yurka claims to have played Ibsen more than any other actress on the contemporary stage, and has appeared in roles from Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Shakespeare. During the past two seasons she has been on the lecture platform and conducting a "one-woman" theater, presenting characterizations from ancient and modern plays.

Her Simmons program will include selections from the following: "Hedda Gabler," Ibsen; "Magda," Sudermann; "An Ideal Husband," Wilde; "The Circle," Maugham; "Candida," Shaw, and "Elizabeth the Queen," Anderson. She will also do Madame Defarge from "A Tale of Two Cities."

The Noyes fund, which is sponsoring the visit, was established in memory of Miss Marion McGregor Noyes, a former member of the Corporation of Simmons, who was for many years interested in widening the opportunities for Simmons students to enjoy art in many forms.

Mount Holyoke Alumnae To Hear Dorothy Adlow

On Saturday, Jan. 7, at 3 p. m., Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will address a group of Mount Holyoke Alumnae and friends at the Boston Art Museum. Miss Adlow will speak on "Modern Painting" and will illustrate her talk with lantern slides. Luncheon in the Museum Cafeteria and a short business meeting will precede the lecture, which is being given under the auspices of the Mount Holyoke Club of Boston.

Argentinita's Program For Saturday Afternoon

The program for the second performance to be given by Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon will be as follows:

Castilla	Albeniz
"Pan Y Toros"	Barbieri
Polo Gitano	Breton
Mazurka (from "La Verbena de la Paloma" —The Vigil of our Lady the Dove—Madrid, 1890)	Breton
Anda Jaleo (Romance of the Smugglers, 19th Century)	Garcia Lorca
Seguidillas Gitanas and Soleares	Popular
Granadinas	Popular
Selections: "El Amor Brujo"	de Falla
Castilian Dance	Navarro
Venezuela: Joropo	Popular
Argentina: Song and Malambo	Popular
Peru: Husyno	Popular
Jaleo Andaluz	Popular
El Cafe De Chinitas	Garcia Lorca
Tarantas	Popular
Aragon: Jota of Alcaniz	Font
Cordoba: Farruca	Popular
Jeres: Bulerias—Christmas night in Jeres	Popular

'Beyond the Horizon'

"Beyond the Horizon," by Eugene O'Neill, will be presented by the Community Theater at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Jan. 10 and 11.

'The Cellist'

By Herbert Barnett, on view at the Grace Horne Galleries.

Shorts and Trailers

Advices From Paramount:

Irene Dunne is busy conferring with Director Wesley Ruggles on her next film, "Invitation to Happiness." Frances Farmer, whose current celluloid appearance occurs in "Ride a Crooked Mile," has been approached by the Messrs. Ben Hecht and Charles McArthur to act in their new play. Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray are to be teamed in the forthcoming, "Angel in Furs," a romantic drama of the far North. The pair have just completed "Cafe Society."

Still Another "Family"

And now, we give you the Gambini Family. Not a team of acrobats, but the latest in the growing assortment of film clans. The Gambinis—Henry Armetta, Inez Pelange, Johnny Pirrone, Betty Greco, and Eleanor Virzie—have already appeared in "Speed to Burn" and "Road Demon." Tony Martin, Gloria Stuart, Dick Foran and Slim Summerville will help out the Gambinis in their new film, "Winner Take All."

"Raffles" Again

The British playwright, William Lipscomb, and John Huston, Walter Huston's son, have been engaged to write the screen play for Samuel Goldwyn's remake of "Raffles." Actors are now being tested for the role once played by Ronald Colman.

"Stagecoach" Ready to Cut

Christmas Eve saw location shooting at Kernville, Calif., completed for Walter Wanger's "Stagecoach." The film now goes to the cutting room. John Ford directed and the cast includes Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Andy Devine, John Carradine, Donald Meek, Louise Platt, George Bancroft, and Tim Holt.

Odds and Ends

Hal Roach has assigned June Lang to the feminine lead in his new offering, "Captain Fury," which co-stars Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. . . . Fay Wray is going into the lead of Monogram's "Navy Secrets." . . . Lee Tracy, fresh from playing the Alfred Lunt role in "Idiot's Delight," is returning to Hollywood to make "What's a Fixer For," for RKO Radio.

Barracks for Actors

Barracks for more than 200 persons will be built on Santa Cruz Island to house and feed the company which will make "Captain Fury." The film troupe will use the island for location for about six weeks.

"Hamlet" Outdoors?

Californians believe in making the most of distinguished visitors in the film colony. Laurence Olivier, for instance, has been in Hollywood acting with Merle Oberon in "Wuthering Heights." That is Emily's novel and has nothing to do with what followed. The thing that interested the Californians was the fact that Mr. Olivier has been associated with the Old Vic and John Gielgud in London. So Mr. Olivier has been invited to produce an outdoor "Hamlet" in San Francisco in connection with the Golden Gate Fair. His decision has not been made known.

"Wire the Studio"

Even the weather is handled in a big way by movie producers. When the "Gunga Din" company was on location at the foot of Mt. Whitney a snowstorm blew up—or maybe it was down. At any rate the company manager wired the studio for 1,200 blankets to keep the extras warm. The studios are accustomed to receiving little requests like that and presumably the blankets were sent.

But it seems there were also four elephants with the company, and they refused to drink the ice water coming down from the mountain. That problem couldn't be referred to the studio so the men on the spot built fires under the elephants' drinking troughs and warmed up their drinking water to a comfortable temperature.

"My Son" in England

So far as possible the scenes for the movie production of "My Son, My Son" will be made in England. The principals will be sent overseas, and the screen play will be written by George Bruce on location in England.

Serkin Recital on Feb. 5

Rudolf Serkin, Russian pianist, who was heard at the week-end symphony concerts as soloist in the Brahms Concerto, will give his only Symphony Hall recital of the season on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5.

Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Through Jan. 14 there will be two exhibitions shown simultaneously at the Grace Horne Galleries: paintings and drawings by Herbert Barnett, and water colors by Brenton H. Dickson, 3rd.

Herbert Barnett is a New Englander, once trained at the Boston Museum School. He spent some time abroad discovering for himself the qualities of ancient and modern masters. He has undergone the difficult adjustment commonly experienced by young artists of this vicinity who have been held fast within the limits of local taste and prejudice. What we have the privilege of seeing at the Grace Horne Galleries is his most recent work which results from a maturing viewpoint and a growing conviction by the painter as to just what is relevant, just what is expressive in the art of making pictures. This exhibition is no slight and frivolous affair; it is serious, and it reveals the gradual progress towards a personal style. The artist gives us an opportunity to follow him in his clarifying vision, and his pictures show no attempt to conceal the process of his thinking.

* * *

There are several portraits, a few landscapes, one or two still-lifes. Whatever the theme, Mr. Barnett approaches it with the intention of giving it shape and substance through the appropriate distribution of hues, the proper tonal relation, the correct indication of planes. He aims with one stroke of the brush, most judiciously applied, to accomplish a total effect. He leans towards abstracting and simplifying the complex theme which lies before him, without reducing it to a commonplace which too many American artists are doing today.

We are not unaccustomed in this epoch to such effort. There is a deep strain of intellectuality in modern art. If that did not exist, there would be no counter-thrust to the free and intuitive effort of our Fauves and Romanticists. Mr. Barnett has looked studiously into the results of Parisian theories; he has enjoyed for several years the adventure among masterpieces which has been so invigorating and overwhelming to many a young artist. What we see at the Grace Horne Galleries is the result of conviction which comes from examining masterpieces closely, a recognition of aesthetic values, an appreciation of what counts, and what enlivens and what ennobles a picture.

* * *

The canvases are all wrought vigorously in terms of broad planes distilled from careful observation of a model. There is a portrait of a lady playing cello, another lady playing a violin; a third portrait shows a lady gesticulating in an old-fashioned jacket. Predominant are gray and amber tones, and occasionally there are flashes of crimson to offset the subtle and somber colors. The surfaces are hewn, boldly, sharply accented, thrust forward into vigorous projection. The artist is struggling with form, and finding it in its most emphatic guise, the sculptural. As we look to the portraiture of masters of the past we recollect the modeling of Tintoretto, of Velasquez, of Rembrandt in terms of this specal emphasis. But Mr. Barnett admittedly is in the evolutionary stage. He is not willing to hurry, to try short cuts. He expects his method will grow gentler and more subdued with time. In the meantime the onlooker will enjoy following the process and the honest, unrelenting method.

The landscapes are hewn in larger abstracted areas, with rock forms, trees, houses translated into a few bold slabs of color, carefully modulated. Mr. Barnett pulls all his material together so that the composition plays back and forth upon itself.

Brenton H. Dickson, 3d, has a number of water colors of familiar scenes. He portrays views of Rockport and Provincetown, rustic landscapes, snow scenes, and skiing subjects. He has a facile, fluent watercolor technique, employing a few brush strokes and aiming for movement and atmospheric illusion. His choice of subjects is pleasant and suitable to the medium of aquarelle. One might wish for more certainty in action, more conscientious indication of forms and traceries.

News of the Stage

'Leave It' Statistically

"Leave It to Me!" according to Vinton Freedley's office, has grossed more than a quarter of a million dollars in seven and a half weeks on Broadway. The New York intake, as of Dec. 31, is $271,369.70. This does not include $75, 53.80 harvested by the show during brief preliminary engagements in New Haven and Boston. The total gross to date, therefore, is $346,423.50. The production established a new house record at the Imperial Theater last week, when in 10 holiday performances it played to $45,193.00.

Gordon Cramer, box office executive for the producer, reports advance sales totaling more than $100,000 for performances during February, March, and April. Mail orders have been received from all parts of the United States, Canada, and England.

Holiday Business

Theater men in New York are still counting up the receipts for the week between Christmas and New Year's. The latest figure arrived at by unofficial statisticians is $375,000, grossed by 22 shows. Of that impressive sum, nine hits gathered about $262,500.

The big money-makers were "Hellzapoppin," which, it is reported, took in $45,266 for the week and an additional $7,320 at two performances Monday; and "Leave It to Me" which is credited with $45,193 for the week, and $7,978 on Monday. "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which leads the straight plays at the box office, is estimated to have received $25,000, and "Hamlet" some $20,000.

Most of the shows gave four matinees during the week, and that boosted the receipts substantially. Business is expected to be brisk during January, but nothing, of course, to compare with these holiday figures.

On the Grand Scale

Elaborate plans are under way to exploit "The American Way," according to Variety, and if all goes well it is hoped that the show will be one of the major Broadway magnets for World Fair patronage. The engagement is expected to start at the Radio City Center on Jan. 21. There will be a company of some 250, it is said, with Fredric March featured and his wife, Florence Eldredge, in the cast. Sam H. Harris and Max Gordon are the producers, both gentlemen who have had an impressive number of successes.

D'Oyly Cartes Arrive

The D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan Company arrived in New York Monday to start their biennial visit to this country this evening with a bill that includes "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Trial by Jury." The engagement in New York is limited to nine and a half weeks.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Professor Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—
"A Moral Entertainment," by Richard Maibaum, presented by the Federal Theater Project, 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Dear Octopus," comedy by Dodie Smith. Featuring Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart, and Jack Hawkins. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie. A new revue by Noel Coward. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Mr. Wong, Detective," featuring Boris Karloff. 4:20, 7:50. Also "You Can't Take It With You," starring Lionel Barrymore and Jean Arthur. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty, Louise Fazenda and Spring Byington. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Drums," featuring Sabu. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Tomorrow: "The Storm," with Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane and Preston Foster. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple and Bill Robinson.

Exeter—
"I Stand Accused," with Robert Cummings and Helen Mack. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Stablemates," featuring Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney. 1:20, 6:10, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Story of a Cheat." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Going Places," featuring Dick Powell and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Comet Over Broadway," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. Fenway: 2:35, 5:25, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Kentucky," in technicolor. Featuring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster, Tony Martin and Phyllis Brooks. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou, Tony Martin, Jack Haley, Jack Oakie, Binnie Barnes and Arleen Whelan. 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Last Warning," with Preston Foster. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50.

Normandie—
"Arkansas Traveler," featuring Bob Burns. 9 a. m., 12:24, 4, 7:32. Also "Test Pilot," starring Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 10:28 a. m., 2:01, 5:23, 9:09. Tomorrow: "Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Beery. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Lionel Barrymore and Roland Young.

Repertory—
"Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. Also "Night Waitress," with Margot Grahame. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer. Also "Wide Open Faces," featuring Joe E. Brown and Jane Wyman.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Suez," starring Tyrone Power. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. State 12:05, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster, George Bancroft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Artists and Models Abroad," featuring Jack Benny and Mary Boland. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff, Leif Erikson and Frances Farmer.

Strand—
Richard Dix and Chester Morris in "Sky Giant." Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. Tomorrow: Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree." Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart.

South Station Theater—
"Refugees." "Ferdinand, the Bull." Max Baer in "Flatcuffs." "Travel to Puerto Rico." "Pow-wow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Newsreel Digest." "March of Time." "Comical Oddities." "Siamese Fighting Fish." "Quebec," and other shorts.

Tremont—
Freddie Batholomew in "David Copperfield." Also Don Ameche in "Josette." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Also "Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Bros. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Angels With Dirty Faces." 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. Also "Hard to Get," with Dick Powell and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Drums," starring Sabu. 12:45, 4:35, 8:15. Also "The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Ian Hunter. 2:45, 6:25, 10:05. Also "Ferdinand, the Bull." Tomorrow: "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. Also "Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and the "Dead End" kids.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Moonlight Sonata," starring Ignace Jan Paderewski. Also "The Ski Chase." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Other Events

The Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street—
Lecture by William M. Gooden on "Developing the Film." (Tickets obtained free of charge from the secretary of the Club.) 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Renaissance Sculpture by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Amusements

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
ARGENTINITA and her Spanish Dancers
TOM'W EVE. and SAT. MAT. ONLY
JORDAN HALL—75c to $2.20
(from 10:30 to 5:30)

CROOKS
Leading Tenor Met. Opera
SUN. AFT. at 3:30 Jordan Hall
Tickets NOW

SHUBERT One Week—Beginning Mon. Eve., 6:30
(Matinees Wed. and Sat.)
Triumphant Return Engagement
HELEN HAYES
in GILBERT MILLER'S
Victoria Regina
SEATS NOW | EVES., $1.10 to $2.20 | MATS., $1.10 to $2.75

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
SUN., JAN. 22, at 3:30
Rachmaninoff

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
James Cagney—Pat O'Brien
"ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES"
Dick Powell—Olivia deHavilland
"HARD TO GET"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
AIR-CONDITIONED
Week of Jan. 2—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI
Charles Farrell and Marie Tempest
"MOONLIGHT SONATA"
also "The Ski Chase"
Special Program Sunday Evening, Jan. 8 at 7:45

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK CITY

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honor Code
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S New Farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

★★★★ (Four Stars)—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed and ALL-STAR CAST
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'dway. BRy 9-3503
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

Mats. WED. and SAT., $1.10 to $2.20
"Funnier than the Pulitzer Prize"—Gene Nathan
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Evgs $1.10-$3.30 ex. Sat., mat. evgs and mats.

Last 3 Weeks EVENINGS at 6:30 Mat. Sats. 1 p.m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 5:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPERA CO. from London
Mon., Fri. and Sat. "TRIAL BY JURY" and "THE PIRATES of PENZANCE." Jan. 7, 10, 11th. "THE MIKADO." Jan. 12, 13 and 16th. "IOLANTHE."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

"KENTUCKY"
Loretta YOUNG · Richard GREENE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

The Home Forum

Mr. Maploony and the G. P. O. L. S.

MY FIRST mistake lay in agreeing to meet Mr. Maploony at his place of business. To begin with, merely entering one of these vast governmental structures dehumanizes me. I feel as if I had left myself at the door. I have nothing in common with caves or catacombs. To be lost in the Desert of Sahara would be uncomfortable and even disheartening after the third day; yet at least one would have the wind and the stars. But to lose oneself, for example, in the Department of Agriculture, although it is said to be smaller than the Sahara, is forlornness itself. There is not a blade of grass to lie down upon when exhausted, not a puff of wind to wet one's finger for, no sunrise, no sunset. One can only plod on and on, like a Charlie Chaplin fade-out.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE in which my friend spends his remunerative hours correcting other people's errors in *The Congressional Record* is no Department of Agriculture, of course. It occupies merely a single city block. It walls in only twenty-two acres of floor space. It isn't necessary to take your lunch when setting out to meet somebody. I found Mr. Maploony easily in fifteen minutes.

"Hello," he said. "We don't have to start yet. Let me show you around."

"Not today, thanks. It's very nice out."

"But you've never been over the plant, have you? Do you know that we could set up, print, and bind a book as large as the Bible in twenty-four hours?"

* * *

MR. MAPLOONY LIVES on two different levels and I can never cope with this one, so I just said: "Really?"

"It's marvelous," he said. "Why, the Composing Division has enough typesetting and casting machines to put out two and a half billion ems of type a year. That's equal to a newspaper column two hundred and eighteen miles long."

"Indeed," I said.

"I wish you'd let me take you to the Presswork Division," he said. "It has a hundred and eighty-seven presses of different kinds. Have you ever seen a rotary web press? That's the kind we use for the *Record*. It prints, folds, wire-stitches, and trims a sixty-four page issue in one continuous process. Then for postal cards.—Do you know we turn out six million a day? The Presswork gang's output is more than four and a half billion—"

"Maploony," I said. "It was difficult getting here. The only statistic I'm interested in is your estimate of how many million minutes it will take for you to get your hat."

"By the way," said my friend who had no intention of hearing me, "did I tell you that the G. P. O. L. S. is going to have a Poetry Circle? Miss Abby Chillom thought of it."

"And who thought of the G. P. O. L. S.?" I asked.

"The Government Printing Office Literary Society?" Mr. Maploony looked surprised. "I've told you about it."

"But not in that candid way," I retorted. "Really, Maploony. Is there no fitness left to modern usage? If you ever attain a sweetheart, will you summon her to your side by saying: 'Come here, P. D.' which she must interpret 'precious darling' as she runs? I won't say which way."

"Since you're in rather a critical mood this afternoon, perhaps you'd advise me," Mr. Maploony said as he drew some papers from his desk drawer. "The first meeting of the Poetry Circle is tomorrow evening; and, since I am the only member to have had a poem printed so far, Miss Chillom has asked me to read from manuscript. I've picked three poems and I want your advice as to the order in which I read them. Sit down. It's too late to walk to Miss Pipper's and too soon to ride."

* * *

I MADE THE second mistake of the afternoon; I sat down. Then, as Mr. Maploony shuffled the papers, he said: "I wonder why it is that these things are poems inside me and verse on paper."

I felt myself softening. I forgave the Machiavellian subterfuge of getting me to listen to his poems by pretending he was anxious about their order. I thought of Frost's poem "A Minor Bird." "Sometimes the head is not an equal channel for the heart," I said. "Read them in the order you prefer."

"I think they'll understand this one," he said. "I call it

SUBURBANITE'S SATURDAY AFTERNOON

The clover-heads say: 'Nobody cares for us as
you care for us.'
The Japanese maple says: 'Nobody, before you
came, has really understood me.'
The hedge that he clips, the morning-glory he
has trained upon its trellis,
All the small landscape reaches for him, appeals to him in secluded murmurs.
But he stands looking across the street.
He stares moodily down the pale arc of northern sky.
The wind has made him no compliment
whatever."

"I hope it disturbs them," I said. "It's strange, isn't it, that poetry, like truth, and beauty, should both comfort and disturb at the same time? Or perhaps I should say incite. But, no, disturb goes deeper."

"First the disturbance, then the poem," said Mr. Maploony. "But I'm afraid it isn't much comfort to the poet unless it's a very good one. Adequate. And what words ever are adequate?—Now this is the one I've picked to read second. It's called

THE ADVENTURER

I met an old man, slow of pace,
As clouds were rushing overhead.
The sun lay kindly on his face.
He stopped me there and said:

'Never let well enough alone.'
(He spoke slow, being old.)
'There may be a spider beneath the stone;
But there might be gold.

'There might be a place you never knew
In a place you long have known,
And the heart—My boy, I say to you
Never let well alone.'

I met an old man long ago.
With wisdom of the heart he fed me.
Now would that I could let him know
How well he sped me!"

"Well, you've managed to turn the first poem inside out," I said.

"I never thought of that," Mr. Maploony said.

"Your first man is a stay-inner and the adventurer is the come-outer."

"This last one is different, anyway," Mr. Maploony went on. "It's a sonnet, about

SNOW

To fields a sleep and white dreams from the
sea,
To brooks a promised feast after long famine;
To chill birds huddled in a leafless tree
Swan feathers wind-plucked from the breast
of heaven.

To city crowds a pest of pricking midges,
To poor men work, to windowed folk a flow
Of memory — childhood — runner-waiting
ridges—
The more that's melted than the melted snow.

"So that's a sonnet," I said. "I suppose you know, Maploony, that your disregard for the proprieties of that form amounts to a phenomenon. Yet I think you do well to read it last. There are several lines that would keep a poet in the self-respect to which he is accustomed."

"Do you think they'll like it?" asked Mr. Maploony, weakening into a human being at last.

"If they don't, they don't deserve to be in the G. P. O. L. S. P. C.," I said.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PINE IN SNOW": *A Japanese Screen by Okyo*

NATURE has always been an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the Japanese artist. He has observed her closely, studying the changing seasons, the conformations of mountains, the force of a waterfall, the structure of a single leaf. Using as his motive for this six-fold screen the snowy branch of a pine tree, the artist has evoked the mood and beauty of winter. The gnarled branch of a picturesque pine lends itself to a design of striking simplicity. The artist has confined himself to the use of black and white with their intermediate tones. The branch and needles, heavily laden with a mantle of snow, appear even whiter and softer against a gray background. The whole effect is one of clarity and purity.

Okyo, the author of the screen, was the most representative artist of the Tokugawa Period (1700-1850). He tried to bring into closer relation with nature the painting of his time. Each separate needle, for example, in this screen is patiently and carefully drawn. His love of realism, however, never overcame his inherent taste, and details are always subordinated to the composition as a whole.

H. H. A.

Charity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of unrest, such as the world is passing through today, Christlike charity is much needed to counteract the evil beliefs coming to the surface, and to purify human consciousness of its erroneous concept of God and man. The happiness, security, and peace for which the human heart yearns cannot be experienced while men hate or misunderstand one another; while they believe that differences of opinion and national or international problems can be settled through physical strength enlisted to destroy.

The word "charity" denotes a disposition to think well of others. It connotes universal love. To feel kindly disposed towards all mankind, regardless of race, color, nationality, or personality, signifies that we are beginning to glimpse the truth about God and His perfect creation, man and the universe. It is quite impossible to love our neighbor as ourself, to bless those who curse us, to do good to those who hate us, and pray for those who despitefully use us, as Christ Jesus' Sermon on the Mount admonishes us to do, unless we have discerned the fact that the spiritual real man is apart from all material selfhood. Race hatred and personal antagonism spring from mortal ignorance of God and His creation. These are included in the mist of material thinking, which sees man as a mortal sinner—a so-called fallen image of God.

Christian Science delivers human consciousness from this false sense, called mortal sense, and opens the door to spiritual understanding, wherein man is found to be the perfect reflection of perfect Mind. This by no means suggests that Christian Science disregards the seeming power and presence of an evil mentality called the carnal mind; rather does this Science uncover and destroy so-called mortal mind, with all its unreal machinations. It reveals the harmony and peace which belong to divine Mind, God, good, the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5).

On page 390 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." Who would not gladly have their ignorance of God corrected when it is demonstrable that spiritual understanding solves all human problems?

Paul, the great Christian warrior, had much to say about charity. The thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians is one the consecrated Christian cannot study and ponder too often, if he would maintain his peace during times of seeming stress and mental upheaval, and help his fellow men out of self-imposed slavery to the material senses. How easy it seems to yield to the temptation to think unkindly of those who, to mortal sense, appear to be our enemies! But Paul, speaking from experience, said (I Corinthians 13:4, 5, 8): "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil. . . . Charity never faileth."

Students of Christian Science should always be alert lest they be trapped into believing that under certain grave circumstances it is permissible to hold a thought of hatred against a seeming aggressor, for they know that evil is never personal, and that it must be seen to be without identity, in order to heal the situation. The mission of Christian Science is to impart to nations the truth about God and man which heals of every evil to which mortals seem to be heir. Since all power belongs to God, good, we should never be deceived by the presentments of evil, such as physical force, human domination, personal aggression, which would, if they could, deprive men of their God-given right to freedom, self-determination, happiness, and peace.

Again, we may find helpful advice in Paul's words (II Corinthians 10:3-5): "For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh: (for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;) casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." Obedience to divine Principle, God, demands that we keep our thinking conformed to good, refusing to listen to the spurious arguments of error. In doing God's work no halfway or lukewarm attitude is permissible if we desire to achieve present salvation. Spiritual thinking begets spiritual joy. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 266), "Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

La Carità

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IN PERIODI di agitazione, come quelli per i quali il mondo sta passando oggigiorno, la carità come quella del Cristo è molto necessaria per reagire contro le cattive credenze che vengono alla superfice e per purificare l'umana coscienza dal suo concetto errato di Dio e dell'uomo. La felicità, sicurezza e pace che il cuore umano agogna, non possono essere esperimentate mentre gli uomini si odiano o non s'intendono bene a vicenda; mentre credono che le differenze di opinione ed i problemi nazionali od internazionali possono essere risolti per mezzo di forza fisica reclutata per distruggere.

La parola "carità" denota una disposizione a pensar bene degli altri. Connota amore universale. Sentirsi ben disposti verso tutta l'umanità, senza riguardo a razza, colore, nazionalità o personalità, significa che cominciamo ad intravvedere la verità su Dio e la Sua perfetta creazione, l'uomo e l'universo. È decisamente impossibile di amare il nostro prossimo come noi stessi, di benedire quelli che ci maledicono, di far bene a quelli che ci odiano e pregare per quelli che ci trattano male, come il Sermone di Cristo Gesù sulla Montagna ci avverte di fare, a meno che non abbiamo percepito il fatto che l'uomo spirituale reale è separato da ogni personalità materiale. Odio di razza ed antagonismo personale sorgono dall'ignoranza mortale di Dio e della Sua creazione. Queste cose sono incluse nella nebbia del pensiero materiale, che vede l'uomo come un peccatore mortale—una cosiddetta immagine caduta di Dio.

La Scienza Cristiana libera l'umana coscienza da questo senso falso, chiamato senso mortale, ed apre la porta alla comprensione spirituale, nella quale l'uomo si trova ad essere il riflesso perfetto della Mente perfetta. Questo non suggerisce menomamente che la Scienza Cristiana trascura la potenza e presenza apparente di una mentalità maligna chiamata la mente carnale; anzi questa Scienza svela e distrugge la cosiddetta mente carnale, con tutte le sue macchinazioni irreali. Essa rivela l'armonia e la pace che appartengono alla divina Mente, Dio, buono, la Mente "che è stata pure in Cristo Gesù" (Filippesi 2:5, traduzione inglese).

A pagina 390 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy scrive: "È la nostra ignoranza di Dio, il divino Principio, che produce la discordia apparente, e la corretta comprensione di Lui ristabilisce l'armonia". Chi non vorrebbe volentieri farsi correggere la propria ignoranza di Dio quando è dimostrabile che la comprensione spirituale risolve tutti i problemi umani?

Paolo, il grande guerriero Cristiano, aveva molto da dire sulla carità. Il capitolo tredicesimo della prima ai Corinzi è uno che il Cristiano consacrato non può studiare e meditare troppo spesso, se vuole conservare la sua pace durante i periodi di sembiante tensione ed agitazione mentale, ed aiutare gli uomini suoi simili ad uscire dalla schiavitù dei sensi materiali, imposta da loro stessi. Come sembra facile di cedere alla tentazione di pensar male di quelli che, secondo il senso mortale paiono essere i nostri nemici! Ma Paolo, parlando in base all'esperienza, disse (I Corinzi 13:4, 5, 8): "La carità è paziente, è benigna; la carità non invidia; la carità non si vanta, non si gonfia, non si comporta in modo sconveniente, non cerca il proprio interesse, non s'inasprisce, non sospetta il male. . . . La carità non verrà mai meno."

Gli studiosi della Scienza Cristiana devono star sempre in guardia per non essere istigati a credere che in certe gravi circostanze è permesso di ospitare un pensiero di odio contro un aggressore apparente, poichè essi sanno che il male non è mai personale e che dev'essere veduto come privo d'identità, a fine di sanare la situazione. La missione della Scienza Cristiana è di trasmettere alle nazioni la verità su Dio e l'uomo che sana da ogni male di cui i mortali sembrano essere eredi. Poichè ogni potere appartiene a Dio, buono, non dovremmo mai essere ingannati dai presentimenti del male, come la forza fisica, la dominazione umana, l'aggressione personale, che vorrebbero, se potessero, privare gli uomini del loro diritto, dato da Dio, alla libertà, determinazione propria, felicità e pace.

Di nuovo troviamo un consiglio utile nelle parole di Paolo (II Corinzi 10:3-5): "Perchè sebbene camminiamo nella carne, non combattiamo secondo la carne; infatti le armi della nostra guerra non sono carnali, ma potenti nel cospetto di Dio a distruggere le fortezze; poichè distruggiamo i ragionamenti ed ogni altezza che si eleva contro alla conoscenza di Dio, e facciam prigione ogni pensiero traendolo all'ubbidienza di Cristo". L'ubbidienza al divino Principio, Dio, richiede che manteniamo il nostro pensiero conforme al bene, rifiutando di ascoltare gli argomenti spuri dell'errore. Nel fare il lavoro di Dio nessuna mezza via od attitudine tiepida è permessa se desideriamo raggiungere la salvezza presente. Il pensiero spirituale produce gioia spirituale. Mrs. Eddy scrive (*Science and Health*, pag. 266): "L'Amore universale è la via divina nella Scienza Cristiana"

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Roadside

I HAD not seen the enchanted wood
Beside the road, of grasses made,
So silver-thin and tall it stood,
But every separate, unseen blade
Bore seven jewels wrought of dew;
And when through mist and morning air
The January sun shone through,
I saw a crystal country there.

LEILA JONES

The Future of Verse

WHAT is the cause of the disuse into which the technique of verse has been falling for at least the last two hundred years? And what are we to conclude about the future? Is verse doomed to be limited from now on to increasingly specialized functions and finally to go out altogether? Or will it recover the domains it has lost?

I feel certain that one important factor in the history of the development of verse has been its interaction with that of music. Greek verse grew up in fusion with music: verse and music were learned together. It was not till after Alexander the Great that prosody was detached from harmony. The Greek name for "prose" was "bare words"—that is, words divorced from music. . . .

One might perhaps see a revival of verse in a period and in a society in which music played a leading role in a general serious culture. . . .

Another factor which has affected verse has undoubtedly been the increased demand for reading matter which has been stimulated by the invention of the printing press and which, because ordinary prose is easier to write than verse, has been largely supplied by prose. Modern journalism brought forth new art forms; and you had not only great writers of fiction of the type of Flaubert and Joyce, who were also consummate artists in the sense that the great classical poets were, but also great novelists like Balzac, Dickens, Dreiser, who have none of the concentration of form or perfection of detail of the old epic, but who have to be read rapidly and in bulk. Their novels are the epics of societies, and, lacking either the concision of the folk song or the elegance and distinction of the court, they sprawl and swarm like the populations of the great modern cities they deal with. They talk the colloquial and practical language of the dominant middle class, no longer schooled by the Renaissance teaching of the society it has superseded. Even a man like Dostoevsky rises out of this weltering literature. You cannot say that his insight is less deep, that his vision is narrower or less noble, or that his mastery of his art is less complete, than that of the great poets of the past. You can only say that what he achieves he achieves by methods entirely different. —EDMUND WILSON, in "The Triple Thinkers." (London: Oxford University Press. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

No Place Is Ordinary

I LIVE in an Essex village where the damp clay is divided by ridges and pockets of flinty gravel. Once upon a time men may have dug shelters in that gravel, if the heavy forest that grew on the clay did not keep them away, and made themselves tools and weapons of the flint, and of pointed stakes hardened in the fire. Anyway, I have seen a bronze axe that was dug up in a garden here, and there are two camps of the Iron Age across the valley in neighbouring parishes. A Roman road runs past my door, and Romans dwelt on one of the gravel patches, for their pots and coins have been unearthed and their rubbish found in a choked-up well.

There are limes along the road, and the Saxons chose limewood for their shields because it is light and tough. Harold held most of the village from Edward the Confessor, and in his portion there was wood enough for 800 swine, thirty-one acres of meadow, and a mill by the stream; six free men held another piece, but Domesday Book records that Robert Greno had it in 1086, "by the gift of the king so Robert himself says." The Normans built a church, and their nave is the present south aisle; the doorway is as they left it. At the end of the Middle Ages the church was extended, and you can see the pillars and windows and wooden bell-turret built then.

Three years before the Armada, Robert Rampston left money for the poor, as an inscription records, and in 1629 the Archbishop of York, once the Vicar, founded the school. His building remains—William Penn was taught in it—and his bearded face looks down from a large brass in the church, while the village inn and a number of the houses were built in his lifetime or soon after he died. The headmaster's dining-room contains a fireplace and cornice with designs that the Adam brothers used in the Adelphi Terrace. The inn claims to be the "Maypole" of *Barnaby Rudge*, and Dickens wrote part of the book in the old house opposite. A couple of hundred yards up the road is an ugly dwelling in the style of the Gothic revival, where I lived nappily for ten years; and if you return to the church again you can find a tablet erected to George Shillibeer, "Inventor of the London Omnibus."

Here is a part of the history of one village: an ordinary sort of village, except that no place is an ordinary place. Wherever you live, your home has a tale of similar interest, if only you are ready to listen. There is no need to seek the countryside, for the effort and enthusiasm and mistakes that have made an industrial town are as romantic as the story hidden in the serenity of broad fields or a quiet churchyard. The need is for the seeing eye and the attentive ear and the inquiring mind.—From "The Wayfarer's Companion," by ARNOLD FELLOWS. (New York: Oxford.)

On Reading Emily Dickinson

WHEN down the corridor of time
A poet's voice rings clear,
I sometimes think it must be mine
It seems so very near.

HELEN KENNEDY

Desert Night

A FOOTFALL
Would be ecstasy
In this cold silent space,
A jangling leaf
A mystery,
A cat's warm peaked face
A monument
To history.

—ROLF ADRIANSEN, in *Poetry*

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939

Maine Defends Right of Labor To Bargaining

Governor Barrows seeks a law which will also protect employers from radical elements.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 5—Labor, two years ago complaining that it was shunned by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, came into its own, today, as Maine's Republican Governor, delivering his second inaugural address in the crowded Capitol, declared he favored the enactment of labor relations legislation which "is adapted to the needs and protection of Maine labor and which insures the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively."

"At the same time," he cautioned, "if we are to attain the degree of human relationships that we need for industrial security, there must be some protection for the employer against confiscation of plant properties and wanton sabotage.

"If the Department of Labor and Industry had more clearly defined authorization properly to assist and conciliate in labor disputes, I feel that it would promote continued harmonious relations, eliminate temporary curtailment of production with its consequent loss of wages and consuming power," he said.

Division of Relief Load

Governor Barrows suggested to the Legislature that the State should shift some of the burden of old-age assistance to cities and towns. This and relief constitute two of the State's most serious financial problems.

"Increased assistance payments should result in substantially decreased burdens which towns in many instances would otherwise be required to assume," he said.

"Considering that fact, you may well give some thought to the wisdom of the town assuming more responsibility in the payment of assistance and likewise in the investigation and approval of applications."

Critical of the tendency to concentrate power in Augusta or Washington, Governor Barrows said he believed "greater economy would certainly result, and likely increased efficiency, if much of the welfare work were decentralized."

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, Mr. Barrows said, $6,906,658 was expended to meet demands of the Health and Welfare Department, which administers old-age assistance as well as other forms of relief, and that the current year would see an increase of $1,500,000.

Trade Pacts Criticized

Striking at recent Federal trade agreements with foreign countries, the Governor said, "Maine labor cannot and should not be compelled to compete with cheap foreign labor and it is with regret that we note the Federal expansion of trade treaties with foreign countries because of the adverse effect it will inevitably have on so many of our citizens."

The Governor struck again at Federal policies when he said, on the subject of taxation, that the "ease and abandon of the Federal Government expenditures in the past few years have pyramided our debt obligations for years to come."

Warning that means of revenue are limited to borrowing and taxation, the Governor cautioned the Legislature to remember that both parties are pledged to no new taxes. "It therefore appears to be more necessary than ever to practice strict economy."

Recalls Pledge on Taxes

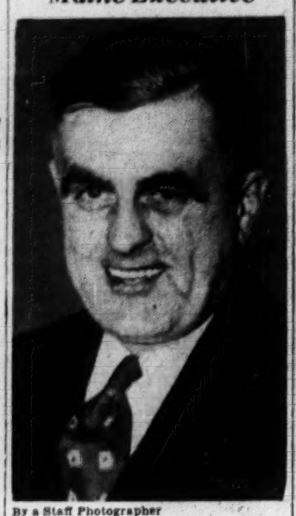
Citing the possibility that the electorate may have a chance to vote on a state income tax, as backed by the State Grange, the Governor pointed out this would not furnish any new revenue to the State Treasury, since the income from the proposed measure reverts to the various municipalities.

"Remember," he cautioned, "that both party platforms—the party promises, if you please—upon which every one of us was elected, pledged without equivocation no new taxes."

He suggested changes in the powers of the Liquor Commission, pointing out it now has not even discretionary power in the issuance of malt beverage licenses or the number that may be issued in any city or town. Such power would be advisable, he felt, together with a limitation upon the number issued in any given locality.

Recalling that two years ago the Legislature had convened with a $2,038,000 deficiency facing it, the Governor pointed out that this has now been eliminated, the budget balanced, and activities expanded.

Maine Executive



By a Staff Photographer

Lewis O. Barrows

Delivers legislative message at his second inaugural.

Woburn Workers Plan to Sue City For Their Wages

A new suit charging the city of Woburn with nonpayment of wages will be filed shortly, now that the attempt to indict the city for failure to appropriate funds demanded by the school committee has fallen by the wayside, it was announced this morning by attorneys representing policemen, firemen and schoolteachers whose pay has been reduced by Mayor William E. Kane's economy drive.

In the meantime the Mayor received last night a large floral horseshoe bearing a card from "The Taxpayers." This tribute, he declared, goes a long way to compensate him for all the trouble he has encountered in his various attempts to put the city on a sounder financial basis and to make the taxpayers conscious of the ways in which their money has been spent in recent years.

Mayor Kane threw more fat into the political fires yesterday, too, when he suspended for 10 days the City Wire Inspector, John J. Forbes, whose salary is just twice the mayoralty stipend of $1,500. Only the Superintendent of Schools and the Superintendent of Public Works receive more money than does the Wire Inspector.

Contending that the wire job "is worth no more than $500 a year," Mayor Kane, some time ago, cut the $3,000 salary in half, although other members of the City Council failed to endorse this measure. The method used was to fail to appropriate more than $1,500 for the job.

Today Mr. Forbes announced that he would continue to report for work in spite of the notice of the 10-day suspension, which was delivered at his house last night by Officer David W. Folan—who, then proceeded to deliver announcements of the suspension to the City Auditor and the City Clerk. Incidentally, it appeared, Mr. Forbes has actually been serving without pay since last summer.

Saltonstall to Address Civil Liberties Group

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts will give a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street, Feb. 2, it was announced by the Committee today.

Gov.-Elect Leverett Saltonstall will be the principal guest speaker. The dinner is intended to re-emphasize the significance of the Bill of Rights conceived just 150 years ago—1789—and which was incorporated two years later into the U. S. Constitution as the first ten amendments.

N.H. Governor Seeks to Avoid Tax Increases

Legislature is urged to be cautious without refusing funds if welfare of State is at stake.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5 (AP)—In his inaugural message, Gov. Francis P. Murphy today asked the New Hampshire Legislature, largest in the country, to avoid increased taxation, but not to refuse appropriations when welfare of the State and its residents was at stake.

He expressed the hope an agreement could be reached between the State and Federal governments on flood control, "one of the most serious problems with which you will have to contend." Governor Murphy declared the "sovereign rights of the state" were threatened under the Federal Flood Control Act and recommended creation of a special commission to investigate the problem, protect the state's interests and recommend legislation.

Caution Urged

Declaring the people had warned against increased taxation, the Republican Governor, beginning his second term, declared:

"You will be urged, no doubt, to study the possibilities of new sources of revenue, but I advise you to approach these matters with gravity and caution."

Shrinkage in valuation of timberland swept by the September hurricane and decrease in valuation of railroad property, he pointed out, had made the taxation problem more acute.

As a result of the hurricane, Governor Murphy warned the Legislators to "anticipate in the spring, a condition of fire hazard such as never before existed in this State.

"There is an absolute need as an emergency measure," he said, "for an effective program of forest protection, in which state, local communities and private groups and citizens should co-operate." He recommended early consideration of financial provision for the program.

Old Age Assistance

Governor Murphy told the legislators they would find it necessary to provide additional funds to meet increased old age assistance costs, due to reduction in the eligibility age from 70 to 65 years. The change, he said would increase the State's contribution by $225,000 or 65 per cent.

He urged continued progress in the field of education and vocational training and recommended an enlargement of the State's present traveling library system.

He listed as first in importance of the State's self-liquidating projects, the aerial tramway on Cannon Mountain, which he said would pay for itself by 1942, according to present indications.

The Governor renewed his previous recommendation for establishment of a merit system for employment in public service.

Predicting that eventually compensation would be provided for unemployment "due to sickness," he suggested that New Hampshire take the lead in investigating that phase of unemployment compensation.

Only Two Women Hold Seats in Bay State House

Only two women hold seats in the House of Representatives this session: Mrs. Susan K. Donovan (D) of East Boston and Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham.

The Senate roster shows no women's names. The only woman ever to be seated there was Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, who was defeated last November in her contest for re-election.

In the 1935-36 session, there were five women members in the House.

Urges Caution

By a Staff Photographer

Francis P. Murphy

Governor of New Hampshire

Community Fund Opens Campaign For $4,645,000

Nearly 700 "better neighbors" of Greater Boston met at the Copley Plaza Hotel last evening for a dinner which set in motion the 1939 Community Fund Campaign drive for $4,645,000.

The assembled neighbors listened to speeches by Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University; Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the 1939 Campaign, and by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation of Boston. They watched a short talking picture, "Open Doors," which provided a visual summary of the services rendered some 300,000 persons last year by the 114 agencies participating in the Community Federation.

According to a Campaign spokesman, those present at the Copley last night represented a third of the total subscriptions which will come in. And, with the 1939 goal almost $150,000 above that of last year, every speaker insisted on the necessity of more generous contributions.

"We are met in a great cause," said General Chairman Rand. "Some 15,000 volunteers have dedicated themselves to it. It embraces Boston, Cambridge (which joined this year), and some 81 cities and towns about us. We serve the needs of 300,000 of our neighbors, to many of whom what we furnish is life itself. . . .

"This is our fourth Community Fund Campaign. We need again, and urgently, the psychological impulse of success. Boston has the largest Community Fund in the country. Our Campaign is the first large one in 1939. We must set the pace. Over 475 cities look to us for leadership. Our agencies spend each year over $14,000,000. Every dollar you give makes possible three dollars' worth of work for the assistance of your neighbors."

Dr. Conant declared that the growth of humanitarian service to those in need had largely been made possible by private philanthropy.

"Money raised by an appeal to civic responsibility for charity, and I am not now speaking solely about hospitals but all philanthropic work supported by this fund, money given in large amounts as a free-will offering of citizens to aid other citizens is something unique in history," said Dr. Conant. "Neither the dictatorships of the proletariat in Russia nor the totalitarian states in Europe can show any such manifestations of one of the finest sides of human nature. We in the democracy are contemptuously regarded by men in control in these lands of sorrow. They scorn the capitalistic democratic system, but I believe we in turn can spurn their contempt as long as the humanitarian basis of our own type of civilization continues to be upheld."

Aiken Insists That Vermont Be Own 'Boss'

Governor welcomes aid from without but says State must control its own resources.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 5 (AP)—Often a severe critic of the New Deal, Gov. George D. Aiken (R) began a second term today insistent the Federal Government could take no Vermont resources "without our consent and without making a just recompense."

Asserting in his inaugural address that federal officials had been "generally courteous and earnest," the Governor declared "we have felt obliged to disagree with the desire of certain federal officials to remodel the lives and direct the ways of our people."

The executive expressed the hope Vermonters could continue to maintain and improve friendly and neighborly relations with the Dominion of Canada, neighboring states and the Federal Government.

"But," he added, "I believe Vermonters are still able to govern themselves and that we should be ready at all times to stand shoulder to shoulder with our neighboring states, or alone if necessary, in resisting any attempts to take from us the right of self-government or to put upon us any form of oppression, whether that oppression comes from within or without our national borders."

Briefly reviewing his first two-year term, the Governor said the net obligations of the State had been reduced approximately $1,000,000.

Declaring the Public Works Board had the difficult task of representing the State's interest in flood control operations on the Winooski River, he recommended:

"If any more so-called flood control dams are constructed in Vermont where power development is deemed likely or profitable, the title to such dams should be held by the public for the benefit of all our people. No more entangling alliances with public utilities should be made."

The Governor told the Legislature it probably would be called upon to consider the problem of disease among Vermont cattle. He recommended that testing be voluntary and not on a compulsory basis.

Asserting the staff of the Department of Indutries was inadequate to enforce existing laws, Mr. Aiken suggested the Department should be enabled to co-operate with the Federal Government in the enforcement of the Wage-Hour Law. It was time, he added, to expand the scope of the Department and create a department of industrial relations to promote and assist industries and the "hitherto insufficiently recognized interests of those who work therein."

Other recommendations he made were:

Authorization by the Legislature of the selection of a committee to study the qualifications of state employees and report if they deemed a merit system feasible.

Legislation to place "jurisdiction, management and control over all public natural resources, particularly those which might be affected by the development of electric energy," in the hands of the Board of Conservation and Development or some other agency.

A change in law so that the Federal Government, the State and towns would share equally in the cost of aiding dependent children in their homes, instead of making them state wards.

Boston Events

The Boston Events listing usually found in this space will be found on Page 7 of this edition.

Again at Helm

Wide World

George D. Aiken

Inaugurated for second term as Republican Governor of Vermont

Anchor Line Ships Schedule 38 Calls At Boston in 1939

Log of the Port of Boston

Schedules of the Anchor Line are out for 1939, showing 38 calls at Boston, including 17 direct from the British Isles, and the balance from New York to embark passengers here and sail for Glasgow. Regular calls are listed for Londonderry and Belfast, but Cobh and Dublin are eliminated. Sailing hour from Boston is changed from noon to 7 p. m. with exception of five of the sailings which will be at 3 p. m.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston's port is "on exhibition" in the Boylston Street window of the Cunard White Star offices. In the exhibit is a scale map of Boston Harbor with lighthouses and beacons flashing and showing the islands, channels, piers, and other land marks and characteristics. The map was loaned by the Boston Port Authority.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lieut. Commander Charles W. Thomas, who has been active in Coast Guard work on the Pacific Coast, is now on duty at the Boston headquarters in the Custom House, as intelligence officer. He succeeds Commander Rae B. Hall, who is now in command of the cutter Mohawk. Lieutenant Commander Thomas graduated from the Coast Guard Academy at New London in 1924.

♦ ♦ ♦

Another ocean freight service from Naples is offered Bostonians by the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, whose steamers in the Indian ports to Boston and North Atlantic ports run will stop at Naples beginning with the steamer Vito, due at Boston late in January. Peabody & Lane, Inc., are Boston agents for the line.

♦ ♦ ♦

When a mere railroad siding attracts mails intended for some other point, it is time to change the name of the siding! At least that's what happened at Meeks, on the Canadian National Railways, in northern Saskatchewan, according to officers of the Canadian National Steamships, touching at Boston. It seems that the handwriting on all too many envelopes made "W" look like "M" and so letters intended for Weeks, Sask., ended up at Meeks. Now, Meeks has been re-named Armit, the name of a lake and river in the district.

Removals Are Forecast As Saltonstall Comes In

As Gov. Leverett Saltonstall assumed office this noon strong reports were circulating about the State House that several department heads appointed by former Governors Charles F. Hurley and James M. Curley will be removed in a drive to restore efficiency to State government.

The first slated to go are George G. Moyse and Thomas R. Foley, recently appointed members of the State Racing Commission, who established horse-racing dates in uncommon speed in defiance of a request from Mr. Saltonstall to delay all such action until after he took office. The choicest dates were assigned to a track yet unbuilt at Westport, a track headed by James H. Connors, brother-in-law of Mr. Foley.

It is understood that unless the commission cancels the racing dates already established, removal proceedings will be started against Mr. Moyse, a former Republican Senator, and Mr. Foley.

Another target for Republican fire is James G. Reardon, much-criticized Curley-appointed State Commissioner of Education. If the present investigation by Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, into the hurricane and flood expenditures in the education department results in findings against the Commissioner, the G. O. P. will have sufficient charges to bring about his speedy removal. But the case against him is also based on other charges.

Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service, and Judge Emil E. Fuchs, chairman of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission are expected to be removed through reorganization of their departments by legislative action. Both are under considerable criticism because of the long delay in filling U. C. C. positions by civil service appointments. In addition, Mr. Green has been criticised for inefficient handling of the civil service department as a whole. Both Mr. Green and Judge Fuchs were originally appointed by former Governor Curley. Mr. Green was recently reappointed by Governor Hurley after his department approved non-competitive examinations for several Hurley followers.

William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, and Frank L. Lane, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, are also scheduled for removal.

Governor Hurley, in his campaign speeches, promised the removal of Mr. Callahan, but later reappointed him. In addition, Mr. Hurley started to remove Mr. Kane but failed to carry through his plans.

Probably the forthcoming drive against Mr. Callahan will be the most concerted in his official life. Possibly both he and Mr. Kane will be removed through legislative reorganization of the department. Similar steps were taken in the Hurley Administration in connection with the State Appellate Tax Board and the State Parole Board.

Tourists Informed By 'Cabin Trails'

Southbound motor tourists who would like to make overnight stops in cabins of the kind they enjoy on summer trips in the North, will find the winter edition of "Cabin Trails," which has just been issued by Ray A. Walker of Haverhill, Mass., very useful in planning their itinerary. It may be obtained on request at Mr. Walker's office.

To about 250 listings in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Canada, 28 recommended stopovers on the route to Florida winter resorts have been added. Fifteen cabin villages in Florida itself are suitable also for long vacation stays, according to Mr. Walker, who has inspected all of them, so that visitors may be assured of cleanliness, comfort and pleasant atmosphere.

"Cabin Trails" is issued by Mr. Walker in co-operation with the New England Council and the New York State Bureau of Publicity. The Southern section has been added in response to many requests from its regular summer users. The summer guide has been issued now for 10 years. Last year a separate sheet giving southern listings was prepared and given to those who asked for it. There were so many requests that now the list has been incorporated in the regular "Cabin Trails" guide so that it now contains listings from Montreal to Miami.

"Cabin Trails" may be obtained by mail, if a three-cent stamp is sent to Mr. Walker at 843 Grant Building, Haverhill, Mass.

Museum Lecture On Imperial Rome

On Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 3 p. m., Dr. Axel Boëthius, Professor of Classical Archaeology and Ancient History at the University of Göteburg, Sweden, will give an illustrated lecture, "The Architecture of Imperial Rome and its Importance for Mediaeval Times," in the lecture hall of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Dr. Boëthius, an authority on ancient and archaeology, was appointed Director of the Swedish Archaeological Institute at Rome in 1925.

In 1932 Dr. Boëthius was Norton lecturer to the American Institute of Archaeology, and two years later was appointed to the Göteburg position. As Gray lecturer at the University of Cambridge in 1937, he gave a concentrated survey of the development of Rome, recently published under the title of "How Rome Was Built."

Four lectures on American furniture will be given at the Museum on Fridays, January 6, 13, 20, and 27, at 10:30 a. m., by Frederick B. Robinson, Assistant to the Director of the Museum. Application for registration should be made to the Division of Instruction, Museum of Fine Arts.

Taxicab Action Held Optional

Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxi Company of Boston, told a City Council committee today that the referendum to abolish private taxi stands in Boston was not a mandate to the City Council to abolish the private stands, but a proposal that the Council consider this action.

Mr. Sawyer said that the issue has been before the Legislature for many years, before special commissions and before police boards, and that in every case it has been decided not to abolish the private stands on the ground that to do so would be against the public interest.

The referendum to abolish the private stands, which was supported by 155,000 to 95,000 votes in Boston, is still against the public interest, Mr. Sawyer told the Council's public safety committee. Since it is not a mandate but a proposal, Mr. Sawyer continued, the Council should defeat the referendum and retain the private stands—because it is in the public interest to do so, he said.

In 1913 Mr. Sawyer went into the public cab business, he told the committee, as an independent driver. In 1921 he formed his own company, the Checker concern. Having been in business for a quarter of a century, he said he felt he should be considered something of an authority on taxicab matters.

Mr. Sawyer said he has been attacked by the Independent Taxicab Operators' Association whose representatives testified before the committee yesterday and last week. The only "crime" he is guilty of, he said, is that he was given "abilities and powers" to go out and build a company in competition with everyone else.

"Perhaps my method of doing business differed a bit from others," Mr. Sawyer said, "but it must have been popular because it met with approval—that is it must have been popular because it was in the public interest."

Saltonstall Fills Out Office Staff

The office staff of incoming Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, is now completed, with the announcement of several new appointments. The staff now includes:

Chief Secretary—Carrol L. Meins, former Chairman of the Republican State Committe.

Assistant Secretaries—Daniel J. Lynch, for several years an assistant to Mr. Saltonstall when he was Speaker of the House; Herbert O. Alderson of Arlington, Robert Ayers of Watertown; William Bell, Jr., of Holyoke, and Russell Gerould of Cambridge. The last named was Publicity Director of the Republican State Committee during the 1938 election campaign.

Executive Messenger: John C. Wroe of Waltham.

Assistant Messenger: Paul Mandella of Northampton.

Chauffeur: Allan A. Larivee of Beverly.

Personal Bodyguard: Lieut. Theodore Johnson of Quincy, State Police detective.

In addition State Trooper Theodore J. Stavredes of Winthrop has been assigned to duty in the Governor's office, and seven members of the stenographic and clerical staff have been appointed.

U. S. Income Tax Forms Sent Out

Federal income tax return forms for the year 1938 began to be mailed today to 360,000 Massachusetts citizens, corporations, and partnerships, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue Thomas B. Hasset announced this morning. They must be returned, properly filled out and accompanied by either the whole amount of the tax or the first of quarterly payments, on or before March 15. Employers will find in their envelopes adidtional forms which must be filled out and sent to Washington before Feb. 15.

Failure to make a return before the deadline, without obtaining an extension of time for good reason, means a penalty of 5 per cent of the total income, plus interest for each 30 days that the return is overdue. If fraud is proved the penalty rises to 50 per cent of the total income.

Cambridge to Get $40,000 From Tech

When the Riverbank Court Hotel in Cambridge became the Graduate House of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it meant that there would be a noticeable drop in the city's tax receipts—since the valuable property became legally exempt. But officials of the institute, recognizing that acquisition of the building might work a hardship on the city, have been conferring with Mayor John W. Lyons, and finally agreed yesterday to pay $40,000 in lieu of taxes during the next 10 years.

The payments have been set on a descending scale over the 10-year period. The city will also receive a sum in lieu of taxes on the land on which the Graduate House stands.

State Motor Inspection Law Under Fire in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5—Connecticut will decide this winter whether its semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles is worth while.

The inspection has been in force four years. Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, favors its continuance. The State Highway Safety Commission, composed of 20 members, strongly recommends that it be kept up. The General Assembly two years ago turned down a proposal to abandon the experiment.

Now, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin Republican, has taken office. One of the points on which he campaigned was the inspection law. In an interview before his inauguration, the Governor advocated dropping the inspection, and the new General Assembly will have before it a bill to repeal the law.

Under the Connecticut plan, the inspection is done entirely by the Motor Vehicles Department, at stations set up in communities scattered around the State. Motorists pay 25 cents for the inspection service, and the resulting income more than pays for the inspection lanes.

Objections to the inspection are the inconvenienne and annoyance caused automobile owners, many of whom feel that they keep their cars in good mechanical condition voluntarily and should not be required to wait in line for an inspection.

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Too Much Land

Connecticut is wondering what to do with 800 acres of extra land bought in connection with acquisition of the rights-of-way for the Merritt Parkway. The Highway Department bought 2,100 acres for the super-road, of which 1,275 have been utilized for the 300-foot right-of-way. Now, Connecticut owns numerous plots adjacent to the right-of-way, which it does not need.

Some of them may be developed as picnic areas. Charles L. Morris, State Aeronautics Commissioner, urges that some of them be leveled off for emergency landing fields. Sale to private persons for home development would be difficult, because no access to the parkway can be granted and anyone who developed the land would first have to obtain access to some other road.

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Professions Aroused

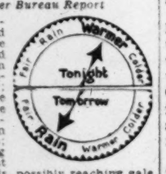
Consolidation of 21 separate and distinct licensing boards in a single State department, advocated by the Legislative Council, is arousing strong opposition from the professions as the General Assembly meets. The Connecticut State Medical Society has come out against it. So has the Connecticut Optometric Society.

Physicians, optometrists, nurses, barbers, hair dressers, architects, civil engineers, dentists, accountants, and similar vocation groups apparently prefer their own State offices, with their own paid staffs.

The Legislative Council replies that each group still would have its policy-making board which would pass on the qualifications of candidates for licenses. Only the business details, the budgets and the accounts, would be consolidated. There would be fewer paid jobs, and therefore the Council believes the State would save money.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and rising temperature this afternoon and early tonight; rain and warmer tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; temperature Friday in the upper 40's; fresh to strong northeast to east and southeast winds, possibly reaching gale force off the coast.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and warmer tonight and Friday.

Maine: Rain or snow and warmer tonight, Friday rain and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east shifting to southeast and south winds becoming strong and possibly reaching gale force late tonight or Friday morning. Overcast weather with rain tonight or Firday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	17	Minneapolis		
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	52	52	New York	40	34
Denver	24	22	Norfolk	54	44
Helena	34	26	Philadelphia	38	34
Kansas City	40	38	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	60	50
Miami	70	70	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 5.
B—Minimum, Jan. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:51 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:55 p. m.

Kelly Receives His 'Diploma'

By a Staff Photographer

Retiring Governor Honors Retiring Lieutenant-Governor

Kelly is shown as he was being sworn in as a member of the Fall River Board of Finance by Governor Hurley a short time before their retirement.

Saltonstall Gives Warning

(Continued from Page 1).

cluding former Governors James M. Curley, Joseph B. Ely, Frank G. Allen, Eugene N. Foss and Channing H. Cox, proceeded to the Walnut panelled House Chamber from the ceiling of which dangles the famous Sacred Cod.

The galleries were packed with friends and relatives of the new administration and with the chief ranking dignitaries of the Commonwealth.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, retired Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and a great uncle of the new Governor, offered the opening prayer.

As the clock began to chime 12, Senator Cotton began to intone the oath, and Governor Saltonstall, hand poised high, his eyes above the crowd, answered in firm, solemn tone.

National Guardsmen in the Press Gallery of the House signaled by radio to artillery battery on the Common and the salute to the new Governor began.

Mr. Hurley Leaves

As the first echo reached the Governor's office, Mr. Hurley turned and kissed the large American flag that stands behind the Governor's chair. Then, with eyes a trifle misty, he shook hands with members of his office staff, donned his high hat, walked out of the hall down the inside stairs to the Doric Hall and out the front doors of the State House and down the broad stone front steps.

State police, at Mr. Hurley's request, had kept a crowd of some 7,000 persons outside the iron gates, so the Governor walked down without the pressing throng that surrounded previous Governors on their exits from public office.

The crowd applauded, and Mr. Hurley climbed into the limousine where Mrs. Hurley waited, and together they were driven to their Cambridge home. Mr. Hurley said they will leave tonight for New York and then take a boat to Bermuda for the first vacation he has had in eight years. Prior to his gubernatorial term, Mr. Hurley served six years as State Treasurer.

Inside the State House, the new Governor was well launched on his inaugural address.

Hurricane Funds

To the disappointment of thousands, Governor Saltonstall failed to discuss alleged wastefulness and illegality in the spending of hurricane funds, the scandals emanating from the Executive Council during the Hurley administration, and the State Racing Commission's flouting of his request by setting racing dates prior to his administration.

Nor did the incoming Governor discuss the State Department of Public Works, which has been under fire constantly; the public utilities situation, the proposed sales tax to provide new revenue or the possibility of eliminating the system of awarding political followers State positions through noncompetitive civil service examinations. Nor did he discuss elimination or modification of veterans' preference in civil service.

Pointing to the increased welfare burden borne by the cities and towns, Mr. Saltonstall stated that between 1929 and 1938 the total cost of government in Massachusetts rose from $361,000,000 to $440,000,000, while property valuations decreased from $6,200,000,000 to $5,700,000,000. These figures are clearly indicative of the plight of real estate, he said.

The new Governor pointed out the State Tax is assessed upon the cities and towns, and thereby real estate, to finance the State budget deficit. He explained real estate must have relief. He promised to discuss the situation further in his forthcoming budget message.

House Cleaning

The possibility of a wholesale house cleaning among state departments was also envisioned as the result of the Saltonstall address in which the Governor promised to seek legislative reorganization of departments if efficiency so demands.

Some appointees of the last two administrations undoubtedly squirmed uncomfortably as the 55th Massachusetts Governor said: "It is the primary duty of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth to demand and to insist upon honest service in every department of government. To have honest service, department heads must be men of character, industry and irreproachable honesty. They must be above suspicion and men whom the breath of scandal has not touched. Government is no more honest than the officials who administer it. . . .

"If Massachusetts is to be restored to a sound and healthy financial policy, graft, waste and inefficiency must be done away with. It is vital to spend the money of the people for the benefit of all the people."

Public ownership of the "El" is a perennial issue in the Legislature. Governor Hurley attempted to force through a purchase bill but failed. Possibly Governor Saltonstall, with a legislature predominantly of his own party, may be able to gain victory. Probably his chances will depend upon the proposed price to be offered the outstanding holders of the common stock.

Completing his inaugural address, Governor Saltonstall, accompanied by his wife and Lieutenant Governor Cahill and Mrs. Cahill, walked to the Hall of Flags where they stood and received a long line of visitors who had come to the State House to wish them well.

Included in the line were the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Superior Court, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and several hundred others.

'Shoeworker Mayor' Begins Third Term

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 5 (AP)—John F. Conrad, Rochester's "Shoeworker Mayor," was inaugurated for a third term yesterday and promptly left for Concord to take his oath as a member of the State Legislature. In his brief address he asked for a policy of rigid economy.

Frank E. Hussey was named City Clerk for the twenty-seventh successive year.

Modern Comforts for New Hampshire Skiers

Roger S. Burnell

The 'Skimobile' at North Conway, N. H.

Left: The starting platform. Here the rubber-tired "Skimobile" starts its 3,000-foot climb up Cranmore Mountain at North Conway. Left: A skier enters her private car for the ride up the tramway. In this way does New Hampshire seek to take much of the work out of skiing for its winter sports enthusiasts.

'Skimobile' Does the Work For Skiing Enthusiasts

Skiers intent on making all mountain sides one way only, and that downhill, are giving the new "skimobile" tramway of the Eastern Slope Inn at North Conway, N. H., a workout that has taxed the capacity of this latest gadget for taking work out of skiing.

Up the side of Cranmore Mountain, about half a mile from the Inn, 60 individual four-wheeled skimobiles "fitted with pneumatic tires ascend on a wooden runway. The cars are clamped 90 feet apart on the steel cable which propels the one-man cars up and down like cable cars. Skiers merely step on the running board of the skimobile, leaving their skis on if they choose, as it passes slowly by the loading platform, sit down and then step off at the top of the mountain—a ride of nearly 3,000 feet and a rise of 650 feet—or at either of two intermediate disembarking stations on the way up.

These stations are located at points calculated to serve skiers desiring a shorter run or slopes adapted to their individual proficiency. The term "skimobile," incidentally, was coined and has been trademarked to describe this means of ski transportation.

* * *

Snow Sports Popular

Growth of week-end winter traffic to the Laurentian Mountains of Quebec from approximately 11,000 in 1927 to 51,000 in 1936, 62,000 in 1937, and 96,000 last year, is statistical proof of the popularity of outdoor winter recreation in the North and of the terrain which attracts hundreds of New England skiers when snow conditions are uncertain at White Mountain resorts.

Last winter as many as 25 ski trains were operating to the Laurentians on a single week end. Summer hotels have been remodeled to accommodate winter visitors. New hotels were built. Summer cottages, formerly a dead loss in the winter, are now in great demand, and rentals have shown a decided upsurge. Private individuals profit by serving meals and providing sleeping accommodations for the overflow from the hotels.

The chief ski terrain is north of Montreal. The most popular district is that lying between Shawbridge, 41 miles north of Montreal, and Mont Laurier, 136 miles farther along the Canadian Pacific's Laurentian division. It is served by 29 Laurentian stations, has many comfortable hotels and winter sports clubs, and affords 1,000 miles of ski trails.

* * *

Belknap Center Grows

Improvements continue at the vast winter sports layout in the Belknap Recreation Center at Gilford-Laconia, N. H. Chosen again as the scene of the Eastern championships in cross-country, jumping and combined events, next March 4 and 5, the big hill by that time will boast three separate jumps. In addition to the 60-meter hill where the championship jumps will take place, a new 20-meter hill has been completed and under construction now is a smaller jump designed for children and beginners. Other changes include a recreation building erected from windfall timber at the base of the slope served by the de luxe chair lift.

Forty Plus Plan For Getting Jobs Has Wide Effect

New chapters are constantly being added to the New England Forty Plus organization, which through co-operative effort has made a conspicuous success of placing experienced executives, temporarily unemployed, in positions suitable to their abilities. At the new headquarters of the group, on the fifth floor of 20 Beacon Street, across from the State House, it was announced today that requests for information on the formation of chapters have now been received from 92 cities in 32 States—with one coming from London, England.

The newest chapter to be formed is in Hartford, Conn. It is supported by a large group of prominent Hartford citizens and the Hartford Y. M. C. A. is furnishing temporary headquarters.

The New England Forty Plus group in Boston has arranged for a nation-wide radio program describing its work. This will originate in Boston and will be heard locally through Station WBZ at 6:15 p. m. on Jan. 10.

New Motor Tax Law Makes 39,823 Pay Up

Out of 59,655 complaints against delinquent excise taxpayers received by the Registry of Motor Vehicles in 1938 from local tax collectors, 39,823 have been paid under the new law which requires that the Registrar suspend the registration of the car on which the tax is over due, Charles R. Gilley, Chief Clerk of the Registry has announced.

Under the law, the names of persons who do not pay their tax within the 30 days allowed by the collector, are sent to the Registrar who then sends them a 30-day pre-dated registration suspension notice, and unless the tax is paid within the 30 days the suspension automatically becomes effective.

Astronomy Lesson on Hill To Climax Moonlight Climb

The bright moonlight which sent many people out on skates last night will be brighter still tonight as a full moon shines over the slightly snowed Greater Boston landscape. Finding that many people feel the call of the outdoors under such circumstances, Edward L. Farrell, supervisor of recreation for the WPA and Metropolitan District Commission, announced today that a party will climb the Great Blue Hill by moonlight tomorrow evening.

Harry George Higbee, well-known naturalist, whose own home is perched on Moose Hill in Sharon, looking out toward the Blue Hills, will lead the party—which may be joined by anyone interested.

The group will assemble at the base of the Great Blue Hill in Milton at 6:30 p. m. When the summit is reached Mr. Higbee will give a short talk on astronomy.

The moonlight walk idea is a distinct innovation in the WPA Rerceation Division schedules here, according to Mr. Farrell. Two regular daytime walks are planned for Sunday. At 11 a. m. one group will start from the base of the Great Blue Hill to traverse various trails in the reservation, while in the afternoon a special nature lovers' group will tour the Stony Brook reservation.

Foreign Policy Group To Discuss Armaments

American rearmament and dictator states will be the topics of discussion at the fifth luncheon meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Saturday, at 12:45 p. m.

Guest speakers include William T. Stone, Vice-President and Washington, D. C., representative of the Association; George Fielding Eliot, former Major of the Military Intelligence Reserve, United States Army; and Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University. Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman of the Association, will preside.

Liner Roma First To Leave Boston In 1939 Listing

Inaugurating transatlantic passenger traffic of the Port of Boston for 1939, the big Italian Liner Roma sailed from Commonwealth Pier today, for Mediterranean ports, with a large passenger list. The Roma, 33,000 gross tons, is largest and fastest of all liners ever sailing in regular service from Boston.

First appearance of the Roma at Boston was two years ago, when new interest in Port affairs was stirred by its visit. Now it is first of all trans-Atlantic sailings from Boston in 1939, a year of indicated expansion for Boston's maritime trade. The recent Supreme Court decision against warehousing practices at New York which favors Boston, is expected to bring much additional business here this year.

On board were six Italians, whose presence was checked by immigration officials. They were six men who entered this country under the visiting clause of the law and then overstayed their allotted time. They offered to return voluntarily when extradition proceedings were suggested.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Edith N. Rogers	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dinner music
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Mark Down Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben Pollack's Orch.	WBZ Presents ... Dick Gasparre's Orch.	News dramatizations; "Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"; "20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.; "Smilin' Thru"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: Abbott and Costello; Phil Baker: orchestra	Interesting Neighbors: informal interviews; Eastman School of Music Orchestra, Howard	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; Claude Rains; Jane Warren, songs	"The Green Hornet": dramatization; "Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein	"Smilin' Thru"; Legion Speaker; Boston Olympics versus Toronto Univ. hockey
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Hanson, conductor; Whispering Voice Choir; "America's Town Meeting": "Should the	"Good News of 1939": variety show; Frank Morgan; Fanny Brice; Robert Young; orch.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra; Jacques Renard's Orch.; "Famous First Facts": interviews	Boston Olympics versus Toronto Univ. hockey; Boston Olympics versus Toronto Univ. hockey
10:00 Governor's Inaugural Address; "Americans at Work": interview	Wagner Act Be Revised?": forum; "New England's Town Meeting"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, comedian; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra; guests	"Concert Revue": Henry Weber's Orchestra; George Hamilton's Or.	Boston Olympics versus Toronto Univ. hockey; Boston Olympics versus Toronto Univ. hockey
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Bruins-Chicago hockey	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Boosters' Club	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"George and Juanita"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion comment
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade'; variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Silhouettes in Song"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Network program	Dramatic sketch		"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interviews	"Morning Melodies"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Piano duet
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; musicale; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian musical program	"Organ Melodies"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Recorded music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans'	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Ruth Nigey, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	Raoul Nadeau, baritone	"Our Neighborhood"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour: Walter Dam-	"As You Like It"	Mary Cain, songs
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	rosch, conductor	Piano soloist	C. Bushwald
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	"Console Capers"
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Frank Vanay, tenor	Sport reports
3:30 Pro. Women's Club	Organ music from Milan	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Chamber orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00 Speakers; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Midstream"	String choir
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 Drama competition	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	"Silver Minstrels"
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner concert
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	Cong. Hamilton Fish	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter":	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club":	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	Wellesley vs. B. U.	Network speaker
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree: variety	tenor; Frank Black's	Eddy Duchin's Orch.	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree: variety	Orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Aline MacMahon,	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Gertrude Berg in	variety	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 Rice's "Counsel-	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"Death Valley Days":	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Network sports
9:45 lor at Law"	dramatization	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Network sports
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time": dram-	Network sports
10:15 Station": drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Network sports
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Network sports
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Network sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Tommy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse":	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 6		
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 202 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sunday in the month, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:15 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m. (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Fridays, Jan. 13 and Feb. 24, 8:15 a. m.; Saturday, Feb. 4, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Feb. 26, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (shortwave), 6.005mc.

Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

New Jurist Came From Vienna And Soon Won Harvard Degree

To America in 1894 came a 12-year-old boy who could not speak a word of English. But just 12 years later, Felix Frankfurter, who has been nominated to the United States Supreme Court, had gone through public school, the College of the City of New York, and had been graduated from the Harvard Law School with highest honors.

To the newspapermen and newsreel photographers who crowded his modest dwelling on Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mr. Frankfurter kindly but firmly refused to add anything to his one terse statement: "I am, of course, sensible of the obligations and the honor involved. Beyond that I have nothing to say." He also refused to give any indication as to when he would go to Washington.

Today, Dr. Frankfurter stands at the threshold of a new career. Born in Vienna in 1882, the new Supreme Court Justice's father was one in a long line of Jewish rabbis. After law school, his career has included a long succession of public offices. He started as assistant to Henry L. Stimson, then United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. When Mr. Stimson went to Washington as Secretary of War in 1911, his assistant went along as law officer in the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Joined Harvard Faculty

In 1914 he resigned this office to become a member of the Harvard Law School faculty, although during the World War he was also major and judge advocate of the Officers Reserve Corps, assistant to the Secretary of War, secretary and counsel to President Wilson's Mediation Commission in the Pacific Coast labor unrest, and chairman of the War Labor Policies Board.

In 1932 he refused a judgeship on the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and the following year he is believed to have declined to be President Roosevelt's Solicitor General.

Mr. Frankfurter's views have always been those of a political liberal. He supported Robert M. La Follette, Sr., for President in 1924, and was prominent in writings and activity on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italians whose conviction and execution for a paymaster murder stirred the world. His ideas on the Constitution, the Supreme Court and other public policies have been closely patterned after those of his friends, Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis.

In the past, Mr. Frankfurter has criticized the Supreme Court's veto power, that is, the Court's power to declare unconstitutional and void Congressional acts, as "at once the most destructive and the least responsible" power granted to this body. Particularly for barring "increase to the fund of social knowledge by scientific tests of trial and error" did he condemn the veto policies of the past.

Liberal Constitutionalist

Shortly after President Roosevelt's first inauguration, he declared: "The judges of the Supreme Court are in fact arbiters of social policy. . . . If the Court, aided by an alert and public-spirited bar, has access to the facts and follows them, the Constitution is flexible enough to meet all the needs of our society."

On one point only has the new appointee opposed the policies of the present administration. He strongly disagreed with President Roosevelt's proposal to change the Supreme Court which followed closely on the President's re-election in 1936. It was believed by many observers that this stand would cost Dr. Frankfurter his appointment to the highest United States tribunal to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo.

In spite of this opposition, or perhaps because of it, his endorsement was nationwide. According to a recent American Institute of Public Opinion survey of American lawyers, the Law School professor was a 5 to 1 choice for the appointment over his nearest competitor. Dozens of other prominent public officials voiced approval of this choice. For sheer legal equipment and strength of mind, for understanding the business of the Supreme Court, for experience as an administrator and attorney, and for breadth of comprehension of modern political problems, all agree that Dr. Frankfurter stands at the top of the list among Americans today.

Most Influential

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson called him "the most influential single individual in the United States," apparently basing his comment on Dr. Frankfurter's capacity as unofficial legal adviser to the President.

His private life as a Law School professor has also won the esteem of generations of Harvard students. He conducts his classes in unorthodox and informal fashion, sometimes turning the lecture over to a student and then standing in the rear of the room to help heckle and argue debatable points. He welcomes weekly groups of his brightest students at his home where they match wits in long discussion sessions—and woe betide a poorly informed student!

He indulges in no exercise besides taking walks with friends, and plays no golf, tennis, or cards. However, he reads widely and has a photographic mind which allows him to quickly absorb what he studies. He also loves fine music, and his wife is an accomplished painter.

Finding a hobby for this man is difficult. His acquaintances say of him: "He is always thinking and finds it difficult to relax. No evening with him is ever dull." Others say, after consideration: "His hobby is people. He has friends everywhere, and he loves to talk with them." His chief exercise, according to some, consists in answering his telephone, and it is reported that his phone bill is usually enormous.

Takes Holmes' Chair

Dr. Frankfurter joins the Supreme Court as a successor to the Holmes chair. The name of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes is perhaps the biggest name, intellectually speaking, in his life. In recent months he had edited a volume of essays in homage to Justice Holmes, of whose teachings and legal opinions he has long been a leading analyst. Justice Cardozo, whose passing created the vacancy which Mr. Frankfurter is to fill, officiated at the marriage of the Professor and Mrs. Frankfurter in 1919, and also once stated privately that Mr. Frankfurter had the greatest legal brain in the world.

James M. Landis, Dean of the Law School, is a former student of Mr. Frankfurter's, and is only one of the countless brilliant scholars who have been helped into prominence by his recommendations. Almost single-handed, he has supplied the increasing demand from Washington for capable young lawyers to solve the problems of the growing Administration bureaucracy. And now Mr. Frankfurter himself has again heard the call to Washington.

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Gov. Saltonstall's Inaugural Address to the Massachusetts Legislature

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

These are tragic times. Times which truly try men's souls. The world has gone mad with tyranny and persecution. There is but one hope left. Democracy must not fail. It is the one thing to which helpless minorities cling. To preserve that democracy our government must not only adhere to the fundamental principles of freedom and liberty, but government must provide for the needs of its citizens. It must furnish security for the aged and opportunity for the young. It must recognize the changing economic status and the duty of the State to co-operate harmoniously with both labor and capital, to the end that the words "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" shall take on a new and real meaning.

If we are to maintain our democratic ideals, then it is the duty of government to provide first for the man at the foot of the hill; to build soundly and constructively so that our economic building shall not crumble. We must make certain as we climb the hillside that government is serving each and every individual. Democracy is not a government of the few but a government of all. Let us be ever mindful of the rights of every citizen. It is the encroachment upon and the gradual taking away of these rights which lead to dictatorships.

Biennial Sessions

Before discussing general problems of State with you, I recommend that you give immediate consideration to the Constitutional Amendment adopted by the people for biennial sessions of the General Court. This will require changes in procedure and in laws. Changes necessary in the rules of the General Court you will determine. I recommend the appointment of a commission of seven persons, four to be selected by you and three by me, to consider changes in laws. This commission should be able to make its report before February 1, in order not to delay your consideration of the State Budget and legislation.

My Primary Duty

It is the primary duty of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth to demand and to insist upon honest service in every department of government. To have honest service department heads must be men of character, industry and irreproachable honesty. They must be men above suspicion and men whom the breath of scandal has not touched. Government is no more honest than the officials who administer it.

The people of America are rapidly becoming more and more tax conscious. They fully realize that government cannot operate without funds, and that funds can only be raised by taxation; that ultimately, directly or indirectly, this money comes out of the pockets of each and every one of us. The less we pay in taxes, directly or indirectly, the more money we have to spend in our own way.

Perhaps the most potent force in government is the power to tax. It is well for us to remember that the power to tax is also the power to destroy.

One of the pressing problems of the present era is the tremendous waste of the people's money.

If Massachusetts is to be restored to a sound and healthy financial policy, graft, waste and inefficiency must be done away with. It is vital to spend the money of the people for the benefit of all the people. The economy which we demand in our financial structure is New England economy, and I view that economy to mean that we obtain 100 cents of value for every dollar that we spend.

Should I find obstacles standing in the way of a restoration of efficiency in any of our departments of government, I shall make specific recommendations to you for a reorganization of such departments.

When our government was first established upon these shores it consisted of simply three functions —protection from external enemies, protection from internal enemies, and the raising of a sufficient revnue to pay for these two services. Today the duty of government is far greater.

What does the citizen expect?

I.

(a) Massachusetts is primarily an industrial State. When factories and workshops are going at full blast, men and women are working. They have money to spend. They have the means to provide themselves with the essentials of life and to indulge in those little luxuries which make life a little easier and a little happier. It is the duty of government to do everything within the power of the State to keep the wheels of industry turning. The first step in that direction will be to prevent Massachusetts industry from leaving our Commonwealth and to attract new industries to our State. We must eliminate pay-offs. Efficient government will prevent excessive taxation and will give labor an opportunity to receive its rightful share of the profits of industry. Business must be given an opportunity to prosper if we are to provide jobs in private industry for our citizens.

(b) In close co-operation with our sister New England States, whose industrial problems are much the same as ours, we must do everything possible to prevent Federal action by means of tariff and reciprocal trade agreements which result in unfair discriminations against New England. We must do our utmost to prevent foreign competition from undermining our standards of living.

(c) While Massachusetts is not primarily an agricultural State, there are many who make their livelihood from the land, and we must see that our laws and regulations concerning milk, poultry and fruit are properly administered. They must be administered in such a way that the real producer, that is, the farmer, receives adequate compensation for his labors, and the consumer, whose interests have been so long neglected, is given full and adequate protection against excessive profits and monopolization. In this connection, I recommend that the present milk control law be extended for two years. I shall demand that this law be administered efficiently and impartially.

(d) Massachusetts is a great recreational center, and we must encourage citizens from all over the nation to visit with us and to enjoy the beauties of our landscape and the pleasures of our shores. An influx of visitors to Massachusetts means more jobs created for our citizens. The great exposition in New York this year makes it particularly important that people know of our natural advantages. A sound conservation policy based on the best technical information available, to preserve and develop the natural beauties and recreational opportunities of our State, must be adopted and then vigorously pursued. To that end I pledge my interest and support and will make, as they seem desirable, specific recommendations for the better protection and wiser use of our natural resources.

(e) Many of our citizens obtain their livelihood from operating our transportation facilities. Our railroads are regulated, for the most part, by the Federal government. Today they are having a difficult time. I recommend that you consider our laws, so far as they apply to our intrastate business, and see what, if any, changes can be made that will, with safety to our public, encourage the greater operation of these great transport systems. The Boston Elevated Railway system is now mainly owned by the public. A small portion of its ownership is still in private hands. In order to avoid further misunderstandings, and in order to facilitate the best possible operation of this system, I recommend that it be owned entirely by the municipalities served.

If there is a substantial possibility that co-ordination of some or all of the different transportation facilities in and around our Metropolitan Boston area can be effected by some comprehensive plan, so as to produce lower cost of transportation, maintain services and create greater convenience for the public, then this possibility should be explored carefully by you in the public interests, and any further remedy that is practical, economical and serviceable should be put into operation. I recommend your consideration of such a study in connection with your consideration of the railroad and street railway systems.

(f) The Port of Boston is one of the greatest ports on the Atlantic seaboard. There is every reason why the Commonwealth should be interested in the development of this port, including the desirability of protecting its more than $20,000,000 investment therein. We must strive to make it a growing and vital element in the life of our State. The more business our port produces the more jobs there are for our citizens. I recommend the consideration by you of this subject to see if any of our laws should be improved or changed in order to facilitate and enlarge the use of this great terminal.

(g) One of our industries which belongs particularly to Massachusetts is our fishing industry. It is, of course, a matter of national rather than state control. However, I believe that many jobs can be created in this great natural resource of Massachusetts and New England. I therefore recommend your study of our laws in an effort to really assist this industry.

(h) We have but recently again experienced the disastrous effect of flood waters on the homes, farms, and industries of Massachusetts. We all know that the responsibility for flood control is fundamentally one for the Federal Government. I recommend that the Commonwealth stop quibbling about power rights, water conservations, etc. I hope that the Federal Government will do likewise.

To further provide work for our unemployed, the Department of Conservation can well restock the streams, ponds, and reservations, replant the oyster, clam, and scallop beds which were destroyed, and rebuild forest fire towers and other methods of forest fire prevention. A complete survey will readily indicate how much of this work is now necessary in view of the large appropriation already made to repair the damage caused by the recent hurricane.

A commission is now making a study of the subject of flood control. After this commission has made its report I shall make certain recommendations to you upon this important problem.

(i) A civil service to be worthy of the name must be inviolate, untainted by political influence, and based solely on merit. It must recognize the right of every citizen of every race, of every faith and of every color, to serve the State of which he or she is a part.

The citizen who seeks a job in government wants an equal opportunity to compete for that job with his fellow citizen. He must have that chance. In the past few years our civil service laws, rules and regulations have been flaunted and the administration of that department has been brought into disrepute. The spirit of a fair civil service has been totally lacking. A civil service in fact and not just in name means a better administration of government. Civil service examinations must be on the level, ratings impartial and merit the watchword.

Your special commission will undoubtedly soon render a report of its investigations. I recommend to you an immediate consideration of its report.

(j) While our citizen wants a job, he does not want industrial slavery. He wants to be adequately and fairly compensated for his work. I recommend that you give consideration to a compulsory minimum wage and maximum hour law that will be of real assistance to the working man and woman of this State. We do not want to make this minimum so high as to discourage our industry, but we do want to make it sufficiently high to allow our citizens as much security as it is possible to give and still allow our industries to compete with those of other States. We are proud of the skill and industriousness of our workers, but we must give them the opportunity and benefit of steady employment at decent wages.

In this connection you may well consider the question of supervision by the State of the offices where our citizens seek employment, in order that there may be no misrepresentation of services or misuse of such establishments.

(k) I recommend for your study and consideration our laws with reference to collective bargaining and peaceful picketing.

Our workers are entitled to the right to collective bargaining and peaceful picketing in any manner not accompanied by fraud, violence or deception.

I shall insist upon strict and efficient enforcement of our State Labor Relations Act.

I recommend for your study and consideration our Anti-Injunction Act so that its intent cannot be nullified.

(l) Our present Workmen's Compensation Law is inadequate, particularly in industries where occupational diseases or hazardous employment occur most often. A legislative commission is now studying this subject. I recommend your careful consideration of its report and I reserve the opportunity to present recommendations on this subject.

II.

He Wants Unemployment Insurance in Some Form

While he wants a job, the citizen also wants some assurance of safety when he is out of a job. He wants to know that his wife and children will not be without food, clothing and a home. In brief, he wants stability of income. Administering unemployment compensation with a commission and an advisory council now in actual operation over a period of two years, has proved to be costly, inefficient and generally undesirable. The present law has not worked well. I recommend its repeal, and the establishment in its place of a new administrative body. A commission is soon to report on this important subject. I shall make my own recommendations, if any further are necessary, after its report. But whatever form the administration takes, we must be sure that the benefits of the law are received promptly. Red tape must be eliminated. The confidence of the citizen in unemployment insurance must be restored by having the benefits which the worker is entitled to receive under the law forthcoming when they are most needed, namely, when the person is out of work.

III.

He Wants Public Welfare When Necessary

The history of Massachusetts in caring for her people who have needed help has been a creditable one. This State, from the earliest days, has recognized the responsibility of government to aid people who cannot support themselves. I recommend that our present public welfare system be carefully examined to provide a modern, well co-ordinated and humane service to our needy citizens. The participation of the Federal Government in the relief situation has materially changed the methods that were customary prior to the present depression.

In August of 1938 approximately $18,000,000—almost two thirds of it from Federal funds—were spent for the care of our needy citizens, not including our veterans or those in our state institutions. The spending of such large sums must be kept absolutely free from politics and given to those who need it, regardless of whom they may be. I pledge the hearty co-operation of our State Department of Public Welfare to the agencies of the Federal Government and the agencies of city and town public welfare departments.

IV.

He Wants Security in His Old Age

Old age assistance has become a function of government. We all realize that it is our fundamental duty to take care of those who, through no fault of their own, but solely through the ravages of time, have reached that stage of life where they can no longer provide for themselves. I recommend that you give consideration to our state law so that it may be made as liberal as is practicable and be administered fairly, promptly and free from political influence.

Old age assistance is predominantly a national problem and must be solved by our Federal Government.

I recommend the passage of a resolve that it is the feeling of Massachusetts citizens and its Legislature that the so-called Townsend National Recovery Act, or any act of similar import, be given a full, fair and impartial hearing by the Congress now sitting in Washington.

V.

He Wants Consideration of His Home and Personal Needs

With employment, unemployment insurance and security in old age our citizen is considering the question of housing, of health and welfare, of safety of highways, and of education of his children.

(a) We should co-operate in every way possible to improve the housing laws of the Commonwealth and get what benefit we may from the Federal laws on this subject. Real protection must be given to the small home owner. A real homestead law that will protect the home should go on our statute books. The present laws covering exemption of homes from the reach of creditors is obsolete. It was passed in 1851 and provided for exemption of homes only up to $800. At that time it may have been sufficient, but in these dire days it is not adequate. I recommend that the exemption be increased.

(b) There is no subject of more general concern than the misuse of our highways. With more than a million of our people licensed to drive motor vehicles, and with all of our population using the highways, their maintenance, improvement and the protection of the persons using them is of paramount importance. I commend the present semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles, and hope, as time develops, that these inspections may result in a further reduction of casualties. Improved lighting of state roads and other safety installations become a part of their proper maintenance. This work cannot be done through political patronage. It must be accomplished by a soundly conceived long-range program. I shall demand that our Department of Public Works devise such a plan.

We must double our efforts to reduce all automobile accidents. No economic loss has so little justification. We realize that drastic steps must be taken to eliminate this killing and maiming of our citizens. Insurance does not bring back health or life. I urge your constant consideration of this important subject.

We have a gasoline tax of three cents. This has been used in recent years to cover the State's expenditures on its highways and to contribute towards the State's general maintenance. This money should be used for the purpose for which it is assessed, that is, highway construction, maintenance, repair and construction of bridges, elimination of grade crossings, underpasses, etc. I shall discuss this subject further in my Budget Message.

(c) Our citizen wants his children well educated. Our state educational facilities, and those conducted by the cities and towns under state supervision, must be directed by competent individuals, appointed solely by reason of educational background and personal integrity. Our children must be given the benefit of the best possible instruction in the most modern methods. Our laws upon this subject must be carefully and intelligently administered.

VI.

He Wants Justice Well Administered

Our citizen must have confidence in the administration of justice. He wants the courts to be conducted by men of integrity, intelligence and high character. He wants justice promptly administered. For many years criticisms of our judicial system have been increasing. Some of this criticism, though not all, is justified. Efforts have been made from time to time to remedy isolated defects. Much consideration, for example, has been given to the problem of the district courts, with special reference to the matter of part-time judges. These attempts are to be commended and should be continued by you. I trust you will consider the operation and extension of our Juvenile Court system. But the time has come for even more fundamental measures. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as may be necessary to modernize the structure, and, in any event, to impress upon the courts themselves, by enabling them to make their own rules of practice and procedure, the responsibility for keeping the judicial machinery functioning quickly and efficiently.

The reporter of decisions is an employee of the Supreme Court. I recommend that, to cure the impossible situation that now exists in the printing of our decisions, the present law be changed to permit the Supreme Court to appoint the reporter of its decisions.

VII.

Our Young People Want Jobs

Our government must interest itself in the youth of the State. For the past six years youth has been wondering and asking questions. The young people want to begin their lives early. They want to marry and live decent normal lives, but it is difficult for them to obtain jobs. This is one of our greatest problems. We educate them and then we drop them. Government must help them solve their problems as far as government can, and the principal way in which the government can help is to make it easier for them to obtain jobs. If youth is to have a future, it must come from jobs in private industry and agriculture in all its branches. It is our duty to conduct the affairs of the Commonwealth in such a manner that industry will be glad to remain in Massachusetts, and to provide further means for the establishment of new industries in this State.

I recommend that you consider the appointment of an unpaid commission, and to include among its membership the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and the Commissioner of Public Welfare, for the purpose of creating a plan that will bring co-operation between the state government and industry, the schools, labor, and the public and private social agencies. In connection therewith I urge you to make a thorough study of the so-called Providence plan, now under the direction of Dr. Richard D. Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Providence, R. I., and plans of a similar nature. I enjoin upon you the careful consideration of this general problem.

VIII.

He Wants His Savings Protected

It is a duty of our state government to make certain that our banking and insurance laws are at all times adequate to protect our citizens' savings and safeguard them in their rights of property. Our present laws are sufficient, but they can be more adequately administered. The liquidation of the banks which failed some years ago must be economically and efficiently completed.

Laws concerning insurance companies operating within this State must be administered so that our citizens will get the proper protection and assistance. Companies must have proper financial resources, otherwise they must not be permitted to do business in this Commonwealth.

IX.

He Wants His Health and That of His Family Safeguarded

The care of our mentally sick, our clinics for cancer and tuberculosis, our hospitals and other institutions have been regarded as among the best in the country. The administration of these institutions must be efficient. Where we employ men of skill and training they must be carefully selected and well equipped to perform their duties. The patients who enter these hospitals must not be chosen because of their political influence but because of their needs. I intend to make a personal survey of our institutions. I believe that in recent years political influences have crept in, not only in the selecting of employees but also in the selection of patients. The future of our State depends upon the health and well-being, mentally and physically, of our citizens. If we fail in our service to them, then the whole State suffers. Our State can be no bigger or better than the health of those who serve it and who work under its laws and with its guidance.

X.

He Wants Protection From Crime

(a) Our criminal laws must be strictly enforced. As a whole, the laws are adequate. Their administration is the important thing. I shall support our police and prosecuting authorities to the utmost in the performance of their duties and give such assistance as I may to our officials in charge of correctional institutions.

I shall, at a later date, recommend for your consideration a method of caring for our State Police officers when they become too old to be efficient in the duties required of them.

(b) Desperate criminals must not be permitted to prey upon the citizens of Massachusetts. The pardon and parole racket must stop. I believe our present laws on pardons and paroles to be adequate, but it is the spirit of the law which must be carried out.

XI.

He Should Expect Adequate Taxation

Taxes, of course, are required in order to pay for all the functions of government. If these functions are to be carried out well, if they are to be broadened in scope and improved in quality, then we must be certain that the resources of the community can stand the additional expense involved. It is useless and hypocritical for a government to pass laws and then be unable to execute them because of lack of funds. We have seen this come true in certain States of the Union, where even constitutional requirements are impossible of fulfillment because they are beyond the resources of the State to pay.

Because of public welfare requirements, municipal appropriations since 1929 have increased from $252,000,000 to more than $300,000,000 last year. While total costs of government in the State in the same period have risen from $361,000,000 to approximately $440,000,000, property valuations have decreased from $8,200,000,000 to $5,700,000,000. These figures are clearly indicative of the plight of real estate. Last year the state government expenditures reached the unprecedented total of approximately $100,000,000; and even without emergencies arising, expenditures in the coming year will be huge. Last year the state tax was $17,000,000. I estimate at this time that the state tax for 1939 will not be less than $25,000,000, and probably nearer $30,000,000. This means, of course, that the Commonwealth, which is committed by law to reimburse in part the cities and towns for their welfare expenditures, will actually pass back to them the cost of these services, and hence make the whole welfare burden, contrary to the intent of our statutes, fall upon our municipalities. I shall deal with this situation in my Budget Message.

The pressure for added revenue to reach these unprecedented heights has occasioned financing by borrowing, and increased the recourse to the real estate and tangible personal property tax. These two sources must absorb that which is not raised by other sources, to the end that our State Budget and our county budgets may be balanced. The result is ultimately reflected in our property tax bill. Our property tax has borne such an enormous pressure, and, in addition, carries so many borrowings, that a serious situation faces us in relation to this phase of revenue production.

Our municipalities are dependent on the real estate tax, and the added burdens, particularly those growing out of welfare, threaten in many instances the very existence of our municipalities, and tend to throw them on the other communities of the State to finance during their distress. The State is already operating several of our municiplaities for this very reason. All of this means that our real estate has a constantly decreasing value. Ownership of real estate is largely in the hands of the small home owner, and it affects everyone directly and indirectly. No business can prosper if such a process continues. The consequences fall most on the workmen who build and those who work for the building supply trade; but back of them the consequences hurt the retail trade and everyone else. The value of building permits in 55 Massachusetts municipalities, including Boston, amounted in 1928 to $171,000,000, and in 1938 an estimated $50,000,000. In 1926 there were $79,000,000 worth of homes being built, and in 1937 approximately $21,000,000.

Thus, while the savings of our people in their homes is being constantly reduced and wiped out by decreasing real estate values, new homes are not being built, for the same reason. There is no alternative but to give most serious consideration to the plight of our municipalities, and to the fact that all of our revenue sources are now by experience shown to be incapable of keeping pace with the demands for governmental activities; and I have included in my statement no discussion of Federal activities.

The whole is never greater than the total of its parts. The state government may be financially sound, but if its component parts, the municipalities, are financially weak, then the financial stability of the State as a whole becomes less secure.

The Commonwealth has pledged its credit in vast amounts to the various activities of the Metropolitan District. I recommend that the General Court make a careful study of its affairs. Great improvement in its operation and savings in expenditures might well result.

We must keep the functions of our government within the ability of our citizens to pay. If we do not, then we are not properly carrying out our ideals of government. We cannot expect to forever pass on to our children and our grandchildren the obligation to pay for the services that we currently enjoy. We must carry out completely and satisfactorily those functions of government that are essential to the welfare of our citizens. Those functions that may be helpful but not necessary, those that have lost their usefulness, or those that are now necessary but administered by antiquated methods, must be carefully scrutinized.

XIII.

Conclusion

Whether or not Massachusetts is to enter upon a new era of good, clean, decent, honest government depends upon you and upon me. There must be a definite and inspiring purpose in your legislation to recognize the inalienable rights of all our citizens.

Our government is based on the good will of an enlightened and educated people. Honest, fearless and capable public servants are the cornerstones of human progress.

We must always keep in mind that our power to govern is a grant by the people, and that we are to use that power for their benefit, and their benefit alone.

Let us be mindful of the wisdom of experience and avoid the pitfalls of the past.

Let us so conduct ourselves and so perform our duties as to merit the confidence and support of every citizen.

To that end I utter this fervent prayer to the Creator of the Universe before whom we all stand:

Guide us so that we may act justly; preserve for us that priceless heritage of liberty; make us see clearly that boundary which separates liberty and authority. Give to us an unconquerable will to administer the affairs of our Commonwealth in such a manner as to be worthy of her loftiest traditions.

Legislative Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Senator Angier L. Goodwin
Republican Floor Leader in Senate

Senator Eugene Giroux
Democratic Floor Leader in Senate

Senator John D. Mackay
Senate Chairman of Judiciary Committee

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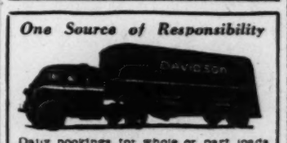
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Crossword Quiz Answers

F	I	S	H		O	L	D		A	H	A	Z
A	■	H	E	N	S	■	A	C	R	E	■	A
S	P	O	R	T	■	A	M	O	K	■	M	I
T	H	E	A	■	S	N	O	W	■	W	A	R
■	U	S	■	J	U	A	N	■	J	A	R	■
R	T	■	B	U	R	N	■	S	I	L	K	S
E	■	C	A	L	F	■	T	A	L	L	■	O
D	I	A	R	Y	■	S	O	U	L	■	O	M
■	R	I	B	■	W	O	O	L	■	A	N	■
P	I	N	■	S	A	I	L	■	D	U	C	K
A	S	■	T	E	L	L	■	T	I	B	E	R
U	■	K	I	N	E	■	L	O	V	E	■	A
L	Y	R	E	■	S	E	A	■	E	R	I	N

Budge Again Beats Vines In Net Match

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are more theories bouncing over the net than tennis balls in the present Don Budge-Ellsworth Vines tour.

Budge again admonished Vines in straight sets, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4, this time at the Boston Garden and again everyone wanted to know what is the matter with Vines?

As a matter of fact, no one not even Vines himself gives a conclusively satisfactory explanation. Following last night's affair he asked Bruce Barnes, who with Dick Skeen makes up the troupe, and Barnes, a critical observer replied, "You gamble too much, Elly."

Vines Played Better

Vines thought he played much better than in New York and Barnes agreed. "Do you think I should play safer Bruce?" and it was the opinion of Barnes that, until Vines has better control he should resort to less chance taking.

In New York Vines fell down at several game-point times and repeated here after having had advantages of 40—15 on his own serve and 15—40 on the serve of Budge, only to net or out to the outward disappointment of himself and the spectators.

Before the big match Barnes had described Budge as an orthodox tennis player with a game fundamentally sound whereas Vines played an unorthodox game requiring that he be at top form to beat the newcomer. He also stated that the brilliance of Vines' play would win games but the steadiness of Budge would prevent the latter ever looking bad even in losing.

Too Many Errors

Last night Vines won his points with much more decisive finality, but in attempting to do so consistently he ran into more errors than any player can expect to and still hope to penetrate the Budge steadiness. Budge seldom forced the play merely permitting Vines to err.

It was the first time Vines had been beaten indoors in Boston and the crowd well-mannered at all times, gave the impression of being a little sympathetic toward him. There is little need for sympathy, however for the Pasadena player has plenty of time to recover (best 36 out of 70 to decide the winner) and Vines may express superiority even if he waits until the last 50 matches to do so—provided the customers continue to patronize the box office until the tide turns.

United States Champions for the Year 1938

Specially Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Archery

Men . . . Pat Chambers, Portland, Oregon
Women . . . Jean A. Tenney, Clear Springs, Md.
Team, men
Greenwood Archers (C. H. Styles, S. E. Tower, J. J. Stanisich, H. Glover), Oakland
Team, women
Ahwahnee Archers (Emelyne Rooney, Verrel Weber, Esther Atkinson, Alice Mericourt), San Francisco
Men's Flight Shoot (regular style)
Eugene L. Warnick, Portland, Ore.
Men's Flight Shoot (freestyle)
Curtis Hill, Dayton
Women's Flight Shoot
Glendoiene Vinyard, Canby, Ore.
Boys . . . Sonny Johns, Tacoma
Girls . . . Merta Longley, San Jose
Women's Intercollegiate Telegraph
Los Angeles Junior College
Women's Intercollegiate Telegraph, individual
Virginia A. Betz, Los Angeles, J. C.

Athletics

A. A. U. . . . New York A. C.
A. A. U., indoor . . . New York A. C.
A. A. U., women's outdoor
Tuskegee Institute
A. A. U., women's indoor (not held)
I. C. A. A. A. A., outdoor . . . Southern California
I. C. A. A. A. A., indoor . . . Columbia
National Collegiate . . . Southern California
Western Conference . . . Michigan
Western Conference, indoor . . . Michigan
New England I. A. A. . . . Rhode Island State
Heptagonal League . . . Princeton
Big Six Conference . . . Missouri
Big Six Conference, indoor . . . Nebraska
Missouri Valley Conference
Oklahoma A. & M.
Missouri Valley Conference, indoor . . . Drake
Mountain States League . . . Colorado
Pacific Coast Conference
Southern California
Rocky Mountain Conference
Colorado College
Southern Conference . . . North Carolina
Southern Conference, indoor . . . Duke
Southeastern Conference . . . Louisiana State
Southwest Conference . . . Rice

A. A. U. Individual

100-meter-dash
Benjamin W. Johnson, N. Y. Curb Exchange
200-meter dash
M. Mack Robinson, Oregon
400-meter dash
Raymond A. Maiott, Olympic Club
800-meter run
E. Howard Borck, 69th Regiment A. A.
1,500-meter run
Glenn V. Cunningham, N. Y. Curb Exchange
5,000-meter run
Gregory Rice, Notre Dame
10,000-meter run
Eino Pentti, Millrose A. A.
15-kilometer run
Victor J. Dyrgall, Millrose A. A.
20-kilometer run (not held)
Louis Gregory, Millrose A. C.
25-kilometer run
Ellison Brown, Bradford, R. I.
30-kilometer run
Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.
Marathon . . . Pat Dengis, Baltimore
Marathon, team
Marathon A. A., Montreal
3,000-meter walk
Henry Cieman, Achilles Club
10,000-meter walk
John J. Abbate, Cincinnati
20,000-meter walk
John Rahkonen, Finnish A. C.
30,000-meter walk
John Rahkonen, Finnish A. C.
50,000-meter walk
Leo H. Schnepel, Polish Falcons, Elizabeth, N. J.
3,000-meter steeplechase
Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
110-meter high hurdles
Fred W. Wolcott, Jr., Rice Institute
200-meter low hurdles
Fred W. Wolcott, Jr., Rice Institute
400-meter low hurdles
Jack Patterson, Rice Institute
Running high jump
Melvin E. Walker, Toledo
Running broad jump
William Lacefield, U. C. L. A.
Running non. step and jump
Herschell L. Neil, Marysville C. of C.
Pole vault
Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club
16-pound shotput
Francis J. Ryan, New York A. C.
16-pound hammer throw
Irving Folwartshny, R. I. State College
56-pound weight
Louis A. Lepis, New York A. C.
Discus throw
Pete A. Zagar, Olympic Club
Javelin throw
Nick Vukmanic, State College
Pentathlon
John Borican, Shore A. C., Asbury Park, New Jersey.
Decathlon
Joseph F. Scott, Western Reserve Univ.
Sullivan Medal
Donald Budge, Oakland
Boston A. A. Marathon
Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.

A. A. U. Indoor, Individual

60-meter dash
Benjamin W. Johnson, Columbia
600-meter run
James B. Herbert, New York University
1000-meter run
Francis G. Slater, Fordham
1500-meter run
Glenn V. Cunningham, N. Y. Curb Exchange A. A.
5000-meter run
Donald B. Lash, Auburn, Ind.
65-meter hurdles
Forrest A. Towns, Athens
1500-meter walk
Otto Kotraba, New York
3000-meter steeplechase
Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
1000-meter medley relay
New York University
1600-meter relay
New York University
2900-meter medley relay
New York Curb Exchange A. A.
Running high jump
Lloyd W. Thompson, Xavier University
Running broad jump
Edward Gordon, Jr., Grand Street Boys' Assoc., New York
Pole vault
Richard V. Ganslen, Columbia
16-pound shotput
Francis J. Ryan, Columbia
56-pound weight
Irving Folwartshny, R. I. State College

A. A. U. Relays

400-meter relay . . . New York A. C.
1600-meter relay . . . New York A. C.

A. A. U., Women's Individual, Outdoor

50-meter dash
Clara Isicson, Long Island University
100-Meter dash Lula M. Hymes, Tuskegee
200-meter dash
Fanny Vitale, Park Central A. C.
80-meter hurdles
Marie T. Cottrell, German-American A. C., N. Y.
400-meter relay . . . Tuskegee
Running high jump
Mary Bergmann, Park Central A. C., N. Y.
Running broad jump
Lula M. Hymes, Tuskegee
Discus throw
Catherine R. Fellmeth, Dvorak Park A. C.
Javelin throw
Rose J. Auerbach, Eastern Women's A. C., N. Y.
Baseball throw
Anna K. Jochum, Cincinnati
8-pound shotput
Catherine Fellmeth, Dvorak Park A. C.

Automobiles

A. A. A. Stock . . . Floyd Roberts, Van Nuys, Calif.
500-mile sweepstakes
Floyd Roberts, Van Nuys, Calif.

Badminton

Men's singles . . . Walter Kramer, Detroit
Men's doubles
Richard O. Yeager and Hamilton B. Law, Seattle
Women's singles
Mrs. Delbert K. Barkhuff, Seattle
Women's doubles
Mrs. Roy A. Berryman and Helen L. Gibson, N. Y.
Mixed doubles
Mrs. Delbert K. Barkhuff, Seattle and Hamilton B. Law, Seattle

Baseball

American . . . New York
American League batsman . . . Jimmy Foxx, Boston
Leading pitcher . . . Robert Grove, Boston
National . . . Chicago
National league batsman
Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati
Leading pitcher . . . Bill Lee, Chicago
All-Stars . . . Nationals
World Series . . . New York Americans
Pacific Coast League . . . Los Angeles
Little World Series . . . Kansas City
International League . . . Newark
American Association . . . St. Paul
Big Six Conference . . . Missouri
Eastern Intercollegiate . . . Dartmouth
Individual batter
Ulysses J. Lupien, Jr., Harvard
Leading pitcher
Edmund F. Ingalls, Harvard
California Intercollegiate League . . . California

Baseball (Continued)

Leading batter
Glenn H. Hamilton, Stanford
American Legion . . . San Diego, Calif.
National Semi-pro . . . Buford, Ga.
Pacific Coast Conference (northern division) . . . Oregon State-Washington State
Rocky Mountain Intercollegiate League . . . Denver
Leading batter
Joseph F. Nagy, Jr., Colorado College
Southern Conference . . . Duke
Southeastern Conference . . . Alabama
Southwest Conference . . . Texas
Western Conference . . . Iowa-Indiana

Basketball

A. A. U.
Healey Motors, Kansas City, Kan.
A. A. U., women's . . . Anicos, Galveston
Eastern Intercollegiate . . . Dartmouth
Leading individual scorer
John J. O'Brien, Jr., Columbia
Eastern Intercollegiate Conference
Temple
Pacific Coast Conference . . . Stanford
Leading individual scorer (northern division) . . . Laoren H. Gale, Oregon
Leading individual scorer (southern division) . . . Angelo Luisetti, Stanford
Western Conference . . . Purdue
Leading individual scorer
Jewell I. Young, Purdue
Big Seven . . . Colorado-Utah
Southeastern Conference . . . Georgia Tech
Southern Conference . . . Duke
Big Six Conference . . . Kansas
Leading individual scorer
Ferdinand J. Pralle, Kansas
Southwest Conference . . . Arkansas
Leading individual scorer
Hubert S. Kirkpatrick, Baylor
Missouri Valley Conference . . . Oklahoma A. & M.
Leading individual scorer
Richard C. Shaw, Creighton
Y. M. C. A. . . . Hannibal, Mo.

Billiards

Three-cushion, professional
Roger Conti, France
Pocket professional
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington
Amateur three-cushion
Eugene Deardoff, St. Louis
Amateur pocket
Arthur E. Cranfield, Jr., Syracuse
Intercollegiate telegraphic pocket billiards . . . Florida
Intercollegiate telegraphic straight rail
Cornell
Intercollegiate telegraphic, three-cushion . . . Wisconsin

Bobsleigh Racing

United States two-man
(Ivan Brown, driver, Alan M. Washbond, brake) Keene Valley A. C.
United States junior two-man (not held)
United States four-man
(Aubrey Wells, driver, Warren Martin, No. 1 rider, Hubert Nye, No. 2 rider, John Otis, Jr., brake) Keene Valley A. C.
U. S. junior four-man (not held)

Bowling (A. B. C.)

Singles . . . Knute E. Anderson, Moline, Ill.
Doubles
Donald B. Johnson and Fonnie Snyder, Indianapolis
All-events
Donald L. Beatty, Jackson, Mich.
Five-man team
Birk Bros. Brewing Co., Chicago (Julie V. Lellinger, Joseph Traubenik, George E. Netz, George P. Geiser, Leo Krisch)

National Duck Pin

Singles . . . Astor Clarke, Arlington, Va.
All-events . . . William S. McNew, Richmond
Doubles
Raymond T. Haines and Arthur C. Felter, Baltimore
Team
Holland (Jim Sheridan, Joe Wassell, Gus Kimberly, Ray Manente, Frank Cerrone, and Mike Marinko), Bridgeport, Conn.
Women's singles
Mabelle R. Hering, Bradbury Heights, Ind.
Women's All-Events
Lorraine Gulli, Washington
Women's doubles
Olivia Schmidt and Mrs. Helen Randlett, Richmond
Mixed doubles
Mary Akers and Wilmer L. Robey, Baltimore
Women's team
Radio Station WICC, Bridgeport, Conn. (Alice Diugo, Florence LaBarr, Gertrude Reiners, Ann Casserly, Mildred Leonard and Christine Kirk)
National sweepstakes
Astor Clarke, Arlington, Va.

Canoeing

One-man single-blade
Ernie Riedel, Pendleton, C. C.
One-man double-blade
Ernie Riedel, Pendleton, C. C.
Tandem single-blade
Stanley Cimokowski and Frank Krick, Cacawa, C. C.
Tandem doubles
William Gaehler and Ernie Riedel, Pendleton C. C.
Four, single-blade . . . Cacawa C. C.
Four, double-blade . . . Yonkers C. C.
National team . . . Yonkers C. C.

Chess

H-Y-P-D League . . . Harvard
H-Y-P-D League individual
Harold L. Crane, Princeton
American Chess Federation
Isaac I. Kashdan, Israel A. Horowitz, New York.
United States
Samuel Reshevsky, New York
United States, women's
N. May Karff, Boston

Court Tennis

Singles . . . James H. Van Alen, New York
Doubles
Ogden Phipps and William Rand, New York
Gold racket
James H. Van Alen, New York
Professional . . . Pierre Etchebaster, France

Cross-Country

A. A. U., senior
Don Lash, Indiana State Police
A. A. U., senior team . . . Millrose A. A.
Intercollegiate individual
William J. Smith, Penn State
Intercollegiate, team . . . Manhattan
National Collegiate . . . Indiana
National Collegiate, individual
Gregory Rice, Notre Dame
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A.
Donald C. Smith, Maine
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A., team . . . Maine
Southwest Conference . . . Texas A. & M.
Southern Conference . . . North Carolina
Southeastern Conference . . . Georgia Tech

Curling

Gordon Medal . . . United States
Mitchell Medal
The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
(C. C. Patterson, skip)
Paterson Memorial Cup
The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
Stockton Cup
The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
(E. S. Litchfield, skip)

Cycling

Amateur sprint
Mickey Francoise, Montclair, N. J.
Amateur dirt track
Lloyd Thomas, Newark, N. J.
Professional sprint
Albert Sellinger, Newark, N. J.
Professional motor-paced
Tino Reboli, Newark, N. J.
A. A. U. road
Albin Jurea, Kenosha, Wis.

Fencing

Foils, individual
Dernell Every, New York A. C.
Foils, team
Salle Santelli (Miguel A. and Jose R. de Capriles and Warren A. Dow.)
Foils, junior
Theodore Gold, Salle Santelli
Foils, junior team
Salle d'armes Vince (Nathaniel T. Lubell, Cornel Wilde and Sidney Kaplan)
Epee
Jose R. de Capriles, Salle Santelli
Epee, team
New York A. C. (Lieut. Fred R. Weber, Lieut. Jean V. Grombach, Leo Nunes)
Epee, junior . . . William I. Randall, Yale
Epee, junior team
Fencers Club (Hugh V. Alessandroni, Alfred Skrobisch and Robert S. Driscoll)
Epee, outdoor
Miguel A. de Capriles, Salle Santelli
Sabre
John R. Huffman, New York A. C.
Sabre team
New York A. C. (John R. Huffman, Samuel T. Stewart, Ralph G. Marson)

Fencing (Continued)

Sabre, junior
Bruce McA. Wallis, Columbia
Sabre, junior team
Yale (Philip Viscidi, John H. MacVey, Robert H. Ebel)
Sabre, outdoor
John R. Huffman, New York A. C.
Three weapons
John R. Huffman, New York A. C.
Three weapons, team
New York A. C. (Dernell Every, Nikolas Muray and John R. Huffman.)
Three weapons, veteran
Enrique A. Berumen, Salle Santelli
Women's foils
Helene Mayer, Oakland, Calif.
Women's junior foils
Dorothy M. Grimmelmann, Salle Santelli
Women's team, foils
Salle D'Armes Vince, (Geisha Fernandez, Madeline Dalton and Maria Cerra.)
Women's junior team, foils
Salle Santelli, (Dorothy M. Grimmelmann, Barbara L. Cochrane, Mildred I. Stewart.)
Intercollegiate, foils
Daniel Bukants, C. C. N. Y.
Intercollegiate team, foils
Yale (Maurice A. R. Grasson, Philip Viscidi, Paul R. Perlowin.)
Intercollegiate, sabre
Donald W. Thackeray, U. S. Naval Academy
Intercollegiate team, sabre
New York University (Jack Gorlin, James N. Castello, Richard Nussbaum)
Intercollegiate, epee
Harry J. P. Foley, U. S. Naval Academy
Intercollegiate team, epee
U. S. Naval Academy (Harry J. P. Foley, Robert W. Shaw and Henry E. Surface)
Intercollegiate, three-weapon
New York University
Intercollegiate, women's team
New York University
Intercollegiate, women's
Marie Cerra, Hunter
Pacific Coast Conference, team (northern division) . . . Washington
Pacific Coast Conference, team (southern division) Southern California
Pacific Coast Conference, team epee (southern division)
California at Los Angeles
Pacific Coast Conference foils, individual (southern division)
DeLoss McGraw, Southern Calif.
Pacific Coast Conference epee, individual (southern division)
DeLoss McGraw, Southern California
P. C. C. S. D. team sabre
Southern California
Pacific Coast Conference (southern division), sabre, individual
DeLoss McGraw, Southern Calif.
Western Conference, individual foils
Herbert L. Strauss, Jr., Chicago
Western Conference, epee
Robert Sternfeld, Illinois
Western Conference, sabre
Edward A. Gustafson, Chicago
Western Conference, team . . . Chicago

Football

Ivy League . . . Cornell
Western Conference . . . Minnesota
Pacific Coast Conference
So. California-California
Southern Conference . . . Duke
Southeastern Conference . . . Tennessee
Southwest Conference . . . Texas Christian
Big Six Conference . . . Oklahoma
Missouri Valley . . . Tulsa
Big Seven . . . Utah
Cotton Bowl . . . Rice
Orange Bowl . . . Alabama
Sugar Bowl . . . Santa Clara
Sun Bowl . . . West Virginia
Tournament of Roses . . . California
East vs. West, all-stars . . . Tie
National professional . . . N. Y. Giants

Golf

Amateur
William P. Turnesa, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Open . . . Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J.
Women's . . . Patty Berg, Minneapolis
Left-handed title
Alex Antonio, Linden, N. J.
Professional . . . Paul Runyan
Public links . . . Al Leach, Cleveland
Harding Trophy . . . Los Angeles
Senior . . . Raleigh W. Lee, Columbus, Ohio
Southern . . . Carl Dann, Jr.
Southern women's . . . Marian Miley
Women's national senior
Mrs. Dorothy C. Howe, Merim C. C.
Women's Eastern
Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J.
Western open
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J.
Western amateur
Robert N. Babbish, University of Detroit
Western women's open
Beatrice Barrett, Minneapolis
Western women's G. A.
Patty Berg, Minneapolis
Champion of golf club champions
Burleigh E. Jacobs, Jr., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin
Champion of golf club champions, women . . . Patty Berg, Minneapolis
Griscom Cup . . . New York
Griswold Cup
Helen Waterhouse, Providence
Lesley Cup . . . New York
Master's tourney . . . Henry Picard, Hershey
North and South open
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.
North and South Frank Strafaci, Brooklyn
Intercollegiate, individual
John P. Burke, Georgetown
Intercollegiate, team . . . Stanford
California intercollegiate . . . Stanford
California, intercollegiate individual
Willard J. McCay, California
Eastern Intercollegiate, team . . . Princeton
Eastern interscholastic, team
Blair Academy
Eastern interscholastic, individual
Arnold Zimmerman, Blair
Missouri Valley Conference, team
Washington
Missouri Valley Conference, individual
Jonas B. Weiss, Washington
Mountain States, I. A. C. . . . Colorado
Mountain States, individual
Harold A. Saunders, Colorado
Western Conference, individual
Sidney Richardson, Northwestern
Western Conference, team . . . Minnesota
Big Six Conference, individual
Billy L. Craig, Oklahoma
Big Six Conference . . . Oklahoma
Trans-Mississippi
Ven Savage, Salt Lake City
Trans-Mississippi, women's
Patty Berg, Minneapolis
Big Seven Conference . . . Colorado College
Big Seven Conference, individual
Arnold J. Blomquist, Colorado College
Southern Intercollegiate, team
Louisiana State
Southern Intercollegiate, individual
Tommy W. Barnes, Georgia Tech
Southwest Conference . . . Texas
Southwest Conference, individual
Rufus King, Southern Methodist
Pacific Coast Conference, northern division, team . . . Washington
Pacific Coast Conference, northern division, individual
Fred Z. Campbell, Washington State

Gymnastics

A. A. U., all-round
George E. Wheeler, 1st United Presbyterian Community House, Pittsburgh
Team
Swiss Turn Verein, Hudson County, N. J.
Women's
Helm McKee, Philadelphia Turners
Eastern intercollegiate, team
West Point
Eastern intercollegiate, individual
Joseph M. Hewlett, Temple
National Collegiate
Joseph J. Giallombardo, Illinois
National Collegiate, team . . . Chicago
Pacific Coast Conference, southern division . . . Southern California
Western Conference, team . . . Minnesota
Western Conference, individual
Joseph Giallombardo, Illinois
Y. M. C. A., team . . . St. Paul
Y. M. C. A., all-round
John P. Lattin, Detroit

Handball

One-wall, soft-ball singles
Joseph Garber, New York
One-wall, soft-ball doubles
George Baskin and Harry Goldstein, N. Y.
Four-wall, soft-ball singles
Joseph P. Platak, Chicago
Four-wall, soft-ball doubles
Franklin L. Coyle and Edward L. Linz, New York A. C.
National Y. M. C. A. singles
Earl Srenco, St. Louis
National Y. M. C. A., doubles
Rudy Harris and Al Alfenson, Minneapolis.

Hockey

A. A. U. . . . Boston Olympics
Stanley Cup . . . Chicago
National League . . . Toronto
Leading scorer . . . Gordon Drillon, Toronto
Eastern League . . . Hershey
International American League
Providence
Leading scorer . . . Jack Markle, Syracuse
Pacific Coast League . . . Vancouver
American Association . . . St. Louis
Quadrangular College Hockey League
Dartmouth
Leading scorer
Daniel J. Sullivan, Dartmouth
So. California Intercollegiate Hockey League . . . Loyola
Western Conference . . . Michigan-Minnesota

Lawn Bowling

National singles
N. Waddington, Providence
National doubles
Dr. R. W. Sendker and Earl Meek, Buffalo L. B. C.

Lacrosse

Intercollegiate
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis

Lawn Tennis

Singles . . . J. Donald Budge, Oakland
Doubles
J. Donald Budge, Oakland, and C. Gene Mako, San Francisco
Mixed doubles
Alice I. Marble, Beverly Hills, and J. Donald Budge, Oakland
Clay court singles
Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles
Clay court doubles
Joseph R. Hunt and Lewis Wetherell, Santa Ana, Calif.
Open . . . Bruce P. Barnes, Austin
Junior singles
David C. Freeman, Pasadena, and Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles
Junior doubles
David C. Freeman, Pasadena, and Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles
Boys' singles
Robert Jake, Minneapolis
Boys' doubles
Robert Jake and Marshall Chambers
Professional . . . Fred J. Perry, England
Professional doubles
Fred J. Perry, England, and Vincent Richards, New York
Veteran singles
Henry H. Bassford, Hartadale, N. Y.
Veteran doubles
Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, N. Y.
Father and son
Frank J. Sulloway and Alvah W. Sulloway, Concord, N. H.
Women's singles
Alice I. Marble, Beverly Hills
Women's veteran singles
Mrs. William V. Hester, Brooklyn
Women's doubles
Alice I. Marble, Beverly Hills, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge
Women's veteran doubles
Mrs. E. B. Corbiere, Southboro, Mass. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Brookline, Mass.
Girl's singles
Helen I. Bernhard, New York
Girl's doubles
Margaret Jessee and Joan Bigler, California
Public parks singles
Willis Anderson, Los Angeles
Public parks doubles
Willis Anderson and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles
Public parks women's singles
Catherine Malcolm, Chicago
Public parks women's doubles
Mrs. Gertrude Deckstader and Mary Arnold, Los Angeles
Public parks mixed doubles
Willis Anderson and Mary Arnold, Los Angeles
Singles, indoor
Donald W. McNeill, Kenyon College
Doubles, indoor
Frank J. Bowden and John H. Pitman, New York
Junior singles, indoor
Joseph Fishbach, St. Johns University, N. Y.
Junior doubles, indoor
Marvin Kantrowitz, University of Texas and Robert A. Low, Stanford University
Boys' singles, indoor
Richard J. Bender, Elizabeth, N. J.
Boys' doubles, indoors
Richard J. Bender, Elizabeth, N. J. and Stanley F. Stater, Jr., Scarboro School
Women's singles, indoor
Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton
Women's doubles, indoor
Katharine Winshrop, Boston, Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., Chestnut Hill
Mixed doubles, indoor
Frank J. Bowden and Norma L. Taubele, N. Y.
North and South
Archibald Henderson, Jr., Chapel Hill, N. C.
North and South, men's doubles
Edward J. Fuller, Salem, Mass. and John B. Foreman, Glen Coe.
North and South, women
Mrs. Margaret Carspecten Robinson
Girls' singles, indoor
Helen I. Bernhard, New York
Girls' doubles, indoor
Helen I. Bernhard, New York and Dorothy Wightman, Brookline
Girls' hard court singles
Patricia Canning
Girls' hard court doubles
Patricia Canning and Barbara Duncan, Calif.
New England men's singles
Elwood T. Cooke
New England men's doubles
Martyn Buxby and Bernard Coghlan
Pacific Coast, men's singles
Harry C. Hopman, Australia
Pacific Coast, men's doubles
Harry C. Hopman and Leonard A. Schwartz, Australia
Pacific Coast, women's singles
Mme. Simone Mathieu, France
Pacific Coast, women's doubles
Nancye M. Wynne and Thelma D. Coyne, Australia
Pacific Coast, mixed doubles
Dorothy E. Workman and J. Donald Budge
Southern, singles . . . Not decided
Southern, doubles
Clayton Borwell and Archibald Henderson
Southern, women's
Marta Barnett, Miami, Florida
Sears Cup . . . Eastern States
Intercollegiate singles
Frank D. Guernsey, Jr., Rice
Intercollegiate doubles
Joseph R. Hunt and Lewis Wetherell Southern California
Women's intercollegiate singles
Louise E. Raymond, Smith
Women's intercollegiate doubles
Nancy Zinsser and Marion Wood, Smith
Interscholastic singles
Jack Kramer, Los Angeles
Interscholastic, doubles
William E. Gillespie and Donald R. Buffington, Scarborough School
Big Six Conference, singles
Joseph B. Champion, Oklahoma
Big Six Conference, doubles
John P. Detrich and Harold D. Rundle Nebraska
Big Six Conference, team . . . Oklahoma
Leech Cup . . . Navy
Missouri Valley Conference, singles
L. Gerin Cameron, Tulsa
Missouri Valley Conference, doubles
Donald J. Green and Carl L. Nordstrom, Washburn
Missouri Valley Conference, team
Washburn
N. E. Intercollegiate singles
Wayland Avery, Dartmouth
N. E. Intercollegiate, doubles
Albert D. Foster and Paul E. Hurley, Dartmouth
N. E. Intercollegiate, team . . . Dartmouth
Pacific Coast Conference (southern)
Southern California
Pacific Coast Conference (southern singles) Joseph R. Hunt, South. California
Pacific Coast Conference (southern doubles) . . . Joseph R. Hunt and Lewis Wetherell, Southern California
Pacific Coast Conference (northern)
Washington
Pacific Coast Conference (northern singles) . . . Byron N. Page, Washington
Pacific Coast Conference (northern doubles) . . . Byron N. Page and George M. Ravenscroft, Washington
Mountain States I. A. C.
Colorado State College
Mountain States I. A. C., singles
Vance E. Vorhees, Colorado S. C.
Mountain States I. A. C., doubles
Vance E. and Roy W. Vorhees, Colorado S.C.
Rocky Mountain Conference
Colorado College
Rocky Mountain Conference, singles
Raymond R. Dickson, Colorado College
Rocky Mountain Conference, doubles
Eugene R. Gullette and Louis R. Campbell, Greeley State College
Southeastern Conference, singles
Russell E. Bobbitt, Georgia Tech
Southeastern Conference, doubles
Russell E. Bobbitt and William E. Moore, Georgia Tech
Southeastern Conference, team
Georgia Tech
Southern Conference, singles
John B. Foreman, North Carolina
Southern Conference, doubles
John B. Foreman and Alexander H. Carver, Jr., North Carolina
Southwest Conference, singles
Frank D. Guernsey, Jr., Rice
Southwest Conference, doubles
Robert K. Kamrath and Edgar O. Weller, Texas
U. S. Army, singles
Lieut. Gabriel C. Russell, Infantry
U. S. Army, doubles
Lieut. Gabriel C. Russell and Cadet Albert F. Rollins U. S. M. A.
Western Conference . . . Chicago
Western Conference, singles
John Shostrom, Chicago
Western Conference, doubles
William E. and Chester Murphy, Chicago

Pony Polo

Open
Old Westbury (M. G. Phipps, Cecil Smith, S. B. Iglehart . . . C. V. Whitney
Junior . . . Bostwick Field
Eastern indoor . . . New York Optimists
Senior, indoor
Optimists (W. R. Zimmermann, Merrill Fink, Winston F. C. Guest)
Open, indoor
Optimists (W. R. Zimmermann, Merrill Fink Winston F. C. Guest)
Junior, indoor
124th Field Artillery, Chicago (Lieut. Donovan J. Rice, Capt. Romeo E. Mura, Lieut. William D. Fergus)
Intercollegiate, outdoor
Harvard (R. Bennet Forbes, H. Gaylord Dillingham, F. S. Von Stade, Jr., Bronson H. Ramsey)

Polo (Continued)

Intercollegiate, indoor
Yale (Alan L. Corey, Jr., Collister Johnson and Clarence M. Wheeler, Jr.)
Interscholastic, indoor . . . Lawrenceville

Powerboat

Albany-New York outboards
Theodore Roberts, New York
National intercollegiate, outboards
Arthur J. Wulkschleger, Cornell
National interscholastic outboards, team
Princeton
National interscholastic
Clinton Ferguson, Tabor
Gold Cup
Count Theo Rossi di Montelera, Miss Detroit Powerboat Association
G. H. Townsend Medal
Fred Jacoby, Jr.
President's Cup
Count Theo Rossi di Montelera, Italy

Racquets

Professional, Norbert Setzler, New York
Singles . . . Robert Grant, 3d, New York
Doubles
Robert Grant, 3d, and Clarence C. Pell, Jr., New York
Gold Racket
Robert Grant, 3d, New York
Gold Racket, doubles
Richard Clarton, Philadelphia, and W. K. Laughlin, New York

Rifle Shooting

National small bore
William B. Woodring, Alton, Ill.
Wimbledon Cup
Sergeant Valentine J. Kravitz, U. S. M. C.
National Rifle, team . . . U. S. Infantry
National Rifle, individual
M. J. Holland, U. S. M. C.
Leech Cup
Corporal Wadie Giacobe, U. S. A.

Rowing

Intercollegiate . . . U. S. Naval Academy
Pacific Coast Conference . . . Washington
Harvard-Yale . . . Harvard
College sprint championship . . . Harvard
Amateur singles
Joseph W. Burk, Penn A. C.
Senior singles sculls
John W. Flavelle, Argonaut R. C.
Association Singles sculls
James B. Russell, Argonaut R. C.
145-Pound singles
Kenneth A. Thorburn, Argonaut R. C.
145-Pound doubles
Argonaut Rowing Club (Kenneth A. Thorburn, bow; John W. Flavelle).
145-Pound fours
West Side R. C. (Laurence J. Dissette, bow; James J. Mahoney, Arthur McMahon, Alfred J. Sapecky, Albert Withey)
145-Pound eights
Undine Barge Club (George Price, bow; Joseph Anderko, William McClelland, William Robinhold, Edward Voerndran, F. H. Ludwig, William Malcolmson, John Balentine, J. W. Gillian, coxswain)
Quadruple sculls
Penn A. C. (Howard McGillian, bow; Anthony Gallagher, George McGee, Frank English)
Senior doubles
Bachelors Barge Club (Walter Pflaumer bow; Conrad Anderson)
Senior fours
West Side R. C. (C. H. Fries, bow; E. A. Schano, August Kempe, C. B. Pierce, Jr., James Botting)
Senior eights
West Side R. C. (J. L. Hogan, bow; H. E. MacDannell, Edwin Kraft, W. Kenneth Ashby, August Kempe, Joseph Puleo, Bruce Bennett, Charles L. Gray, Jr., Irving Treubel, coxswain)
Team championship
West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo

Skating (Figure)

Men's . . . Robin E. Lee, Minneapolis
Men's Junior . . . Eugene Turner, Los Angeles
Men's novice
Arthur R. Vaughn, Jr., Philadelphia
Women's . . . Joan Tozzer, Cambridge
Women's junior
Charlotte Walther, New York
Women's novice, Gretchen Merrill, Boston
Pair skating
Joan Tozzer, Cambridge, and M. Bernard Fox, Brookline
Pair skating, junior
Mr. and Mrs. Penn Gaskell-Hall, Philadelphia
Dance
Nettie C. Prantell and Harold Hartshorne, New York

Skating (Speed)

Amateur . . . Victor Ronchetti, Chicago
Indoor . . . Leo Freisinger, Chicago
Women's Mary Dolan, Minneapolis, Minn.
Women's indoor
Madeline Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Skiing

National Class A amateur jumping
Sigurd Ulland, California Lake Tahoe Club
National Class B amateur jumping
Raymond P. Lambert, Lebanon, N. H.
Down hill . . . Ulrich Beutter, Germany
Slalom
Edward Meservey, Dartmouth O. C.
Women's down hill
Marian McKean, Beverly, Mass.
Women's slalom
Mrs. Grace C. Lindley, Sun Valley, Ida.
National amateur cross-country
Dave Bradley, Dartmouth O. C.

Soccer Football

National open
Sparta Soccer Club, Chicago
Eastern open
St. Marys Celtics, Brooklyn
Western open
Sparta Soccer Club, Chicago
National amateur cup
Ponta Delgadas, Fall River
American League
Scots-Americans, Kearney, N. J.

Squash Racquets

Amateur, Germaine G. Glidden, New York
Amateur doubles
William E. Slack and Hunter Lott, Jr., Philadelphia
Veterans
Abraham M. Sonnabend, Boston
Professional . . . Alfred Ramsay, Cleveland
Team . . . Boston
Women's Cecile M. Bowes, Philadelphia
Women's doubles
Mrs. John E. Bierwirth and Mrs. William H. Adams, Rockaway, N. Y.
Women's team . . . Philadelphia
Women's Atlantic Coast
Margot Lumb, Great Britain
Intercollegiate
LeRoy M. Lewis, Jr., Pennsylvania
Men's Atlantic Coast
Hunter Lott, Jr., Philadelphia
Gold Racket
Donald Strachan, Philadelphia
Lockett Trophy (intercity) . . . Boston
Lockett Trophy, doubles
Neil J. Sullivan and Roy R. Coffin, Philadelphia
Metropolitan Class A team
Harvard Club
Y. M. C. A.
Dr. David M. Davidson, Detroit
Y. M. C. A., team . . . Buffalo

Squash Tennis

Amateur
Harry F. Wolf, Montclair A. C.
Amateur, doubles
Willard K. Rice and Edward A. Mays, Harvard Club
Amateur, Class B
Charles Fitch, City A. C.
Amateur, Class C
Arthur D. Weeks, Jr., Harvard Club
Open
Tom Iannicelli, Short Hills Club
Veteran
Rowland B. Haines, Columbia U. C.
Metropolitan Class A, team
Montclair Athletic Club
Metropolitan Class B, team
City Athletic Club
Metropolitan Class C, team
Harvard Club

Swimming

A. A. U., indoor . . . Ohio State University
A. A. U., team, outdoor
Ohio State University
Women's team, indoor . . . Washington A. C.
Women's team, outdoor
Los Angeles A. C.
National Collegiate A. A.
Michigan
Big Six Conference . . . Iowa State
Eastern Collegiate S. A. . . . Pittsburgh
Eastern intercollegiate . . . Harvard
Leading individual score
Paul H. Williams, Pennsylvania
M. V. Conference . . . Washington
Pacific Coast Conference (southern)
Stanford
Pacific Coast Conference (northern)
Oregon State
Big Seven Conference (eastern division)
Colorado
Big Seven Conference (western division)
Utah
Southeastern Conference . . . Florida
Southern Conference
Washington and Lee
Western Conference . . . Ohio State
Y. M. C. A. . . . Fisher Branch, Detroit

A. A. U., Individual

100-meter freestyle
Peter Fick, New York A. C.
440-yard freestyle
Ralph Flanagan, Miami
880-yard freestyle

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Change of Tennis Scene Urged—New Pro Wins Again

Troy's Recent Win Over Duke Gives West 11 Victories to 9

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—So many readable facts have associated themselves with the latest Rose Bowl football game, that at the risk of overdoing the football season, they are herewith recorded:

The 7-3 score of Troy's win over Duke just about sizes up the Pasadena record of the West versus the general sector east of here. The West has now won 11, lost 9, and tied three, not counting the two wartime service games. Before the 1939 game, interest was at a high pitch over this ranking alone, for by that time of course the West had won only 10, lost 9, while the East (a term more inclusive than exact) had won 9 and lost 10.

Troy went into the game with an unequaled record: four wins and no defeats or ties. Until the last minute of play, it looked like Duke was going to smear that record; by now practically every sport fan worthy of the name has heard of the Frank Merriwell finish, a finish that put to shame even the most imaginative of the Hollywood script writers 'cross town.

Four Straight Passes

Duke was leading with a field goal scored on the second play of the fourth period; Troy had used three quarterbacks without pay-dirt success; then a man who had not played nearly enough to win his letter all season, was called upon to add his bit—and his bit was four straight passes completed to garner six points, and the game itself.

This fourth-string quarterback was Doyle Nave, a junior who this season, even after the Rose Bowl, had played a total of only 38 minutes. He had been a member of the championship City League high school football team here at Manual Arts; he was an All-City backfield star, but the competition in the eyes of the coach was too much for him—until the classic minute.

Young Doyle had warmed the bench in much the same manner as had Bill Howard '36, the diminutive player also from Manual. Coach Howard Jones kept him on the bench while giving larger men a chance, but Bill has since sparked the Los Angeles Bulldogs to an unbeaten season in professional circles and was good enough to be signed as backfield coach for the Detroit Lions for next season under Elmer "Gloomy Gus" Henderson, new Lion coach, coach of the spectacular Bulldogs for the past two seasons, and predecessor to Coach Jones at U. S. C.

The upshot of the Nave episode is that many newspaper "coaches" are vindicated, and a movement is afoot to award not only a letter to Doyle but a whole alphabet—and the move is being led by none other than jubilant Howard Jones himself.

Jones' Reputation Preserved

Nave and his catcher, Wingman Al Krueger '41, preserved Coach Jones' personal reputation as being the only man to coach five teams to a Rose Bowl victory without tie or defeat. This test of coaching ability was another factor in making the 1939 game the "best yet." Coach Wallace Wade had brought out his first team in 1926 under colors of Alabama, just 10 years after he himself had played for Brown University against Washington State College in the opening modern-day Tournament of Roses contest in old Tournament Park.

Beating the University of Washington in his coaching debut, Coach Wade returned twice more before this latest trip. His Alabama charges tied Stanford from behind in 1927 and in 1931 beat, 24-0, the team that had beaten him, 14-0, when he was a player.

So it was under Duke's colors that he hoped to preserve his record, and he almost succeeded. As it is, his Blue Devil varsity of 1938 will go down in history with all-time greats, for how many teams are there that have gone through an entire season with only seven points scored against them?

Another interesting sidelight on the 1939 game was the odd circumstance that Coach Jones had left Iowa in 1924 to spend a season coaching Duke when it was known as Trinity College, so he was a predecessor of the coach he has now defeated.

Safe and Sane

The game itself was an epic in safe and sane football. The day was nippier than most New Year holidays here, and "unusually" it sprinkled a bit. This dictated fair catches under most punts as far as the Trojan safety men were concerned. There was no razzle dazzle; lines charged effectively for both teams; although both teams were keyed up to the greatest pitch in their history, few bobbles were noticed, and breaks were almost absent. When the gun sounded after that frenzy of the final minute, statistics showed that Troy had not only outscored Duke but had decisively outplayed them: from scrimmage Troy netted 135 yards to 86 for Duke; Troy connected with 13 of 31 pass attempts, while Duke made good six out of 13; Troy totaled 13 first downs to eight for Duke; Troy averaged 40.8 yards on punts to 40.5 for Duke; Troy ran back punts on an average of 4.4 yards to 4.1 yards; Troy never fumbled, but recovered both of Duke's bobbles; and Duke blocked two Trojan punts, while Troy blocked what may have been the first blocked punt all season of Duke's star, Eric Tipton, who was probably the best visiting player seen in these parts this season.

Lansdell Shows Well

Grenny Lansdell, the Trojan star, showed up better than did Halfback Tipton. The junior quarterback for the University of Southern California may not have made as many All-America teams as did Tipton, but Grenny succeeded in averaging eight yards for each one of the 12 times he carried the ball, highest ground gainer of the day. Eric-the-Red toted the pigskin 16 times, with a five-yard average. Grenny succeeded in getting away several times, which accounted for his superior appearance, due of course to better teamwork.

Grenny did the big day's work but he was willing to share glory with young Nave; already Coach Jones is finding it hard to keep the corners of his mouth down as he contemplates the 1939 season with Lansdell and Nave returning, plus the forgotten man, Ambrose Schindler, the 1937 flash who made several All-America nominations but who was kept out of the 1938 season by injuries.

Pineapple Bowl

To make the end of the collegiate season here completely satisfactory, word came that the seafaring Bruins of the University of California at Los Angeles had subdued the University of Hawaii in the Pineapple Bowl game, 32-7, one week after having drubbed the Honolulu Town Team 46-0, a sweet double-header victory for Coach Bill Spaulding, who is now to spend full time as Director of Athletics at Westwood.

Likewise, St. Mary's upset the dope by journeying to Dallas to defeat Texas Tech, 20 to 13. The New Year dates of the Trojans, Bruins, and Gaels failed to prevent the contracted West from winning the post-graduate East-West game in San Francisco by two touchdowns.

Robert K. Shellaby

Budge Subdues Vines Again

By a Staff Photographer

Scene in Boston Garden

Don Budge, recently turned professional, scored his second straight-set victory over Ellsworth Vines at Boston last night, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4, before 6,980. He defeated Vines in New York the previous night, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

And Talking of... Winter Sports

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Fragment

LONDON—Now for a few words about the British winter sports season. Not the one that always takes place on the Alps and other Continental mountain-tops at this time of the year, but the little domestic one that, as I write, we are enjoying right here in Britain. Quite an unusual affair. With skating on the ice, snow on the trees, and tremendous excitement among the small boys. The old-fashioned Christmas card setting back again, in fact. Snowmen, snow-balls and all. The whole thing making a most remarkable contrast with the situation a week or two previously, when summer-like weather had caused birds to hatch out by mistake in Surrey, flowers to bloom again in various places, and lawn-mowers to recommence their chattering.

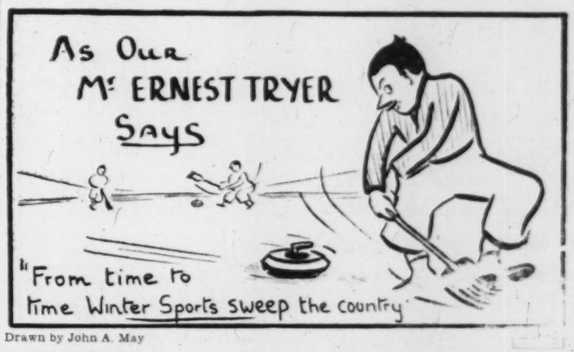
Of course, the sudden advent of a winter sports season in this informal style does not please everybody. Rugby Footballers take exception because the ground becomes unsuitable for falling down upon, and Association Footballers do so because the ground becomes unsuitable for standing up on. So off they all go to the frozen ponds and lakes, where the surface, for many people, is unsuitable for doing either. Though, as a matter of fact, there are not nearly so many people of that sort on view as there used to be. A fact that can be attributed to the marked raising of the national skating level here since the last "long" frost in the South of England—in 1929.

That protracted freeze—it lasted eleven whole days (just think of it!) —was the longest since 1895. Which gives you the clue to the scale by which outdoor winter sports must be measured in Britain. Anyway, when the thaw put an end to the 1929 program, the public was more "skate-conscious" than at any time previously, and there arose a demand for indoor rinks which the promoters of such things did not fail to hear. Hence the multiplication, of facilities since then. And hence a great deal of the competent skating observed in the two days that the "season" had endured when these lines were written.

At this period, I may say, there was keen anticipation among the speed skaters, who were hoping to put on another championship race in the spasmodic series for the King's Cup. As well as a contest for the Duddlestone Cup, a trophy presented to the National Skating Association in 1894 by an American, Mr. Duddlestone, of Chicago. Later I must tell you how these events came out. If they did.

For the most part, however, snow and ice recreations in Britain are delightfully organized. In the Scottish Highlands you can find a certain—or, to be quite accurate, uncertain—amount of skiing; a great deal of earnest curling, which as a game beloved by the Scots; and, of course, skating and tobogganing. While down here in the South skating and tobogganing (meaning sled operations of all varieties) have the field pretty much to themselves. A surprising number of British homes have, in the lumber room, the loft, or the old garden shed, a vehicle—often a rather crude specimen of handicraft— described as "the old toboggan." But only at wide intervals does it have the opportunity to justify the reputation for speed with which legend credits it.

Nevertheless, there are such occasions. When, as during the period under notice, British stay-at-homes can step forth, and have, right at their doors, a taste of those exhilirating pastimes for which so many people pay so many guineas and travel so far abroad, each winter.



Drawn by John A. May

Real Early Bird

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—For the second year in a row, Dr. C. P. Clark of Indianapolis has ordered his tickets for next year's Indiana-Purdue on the Monday following the gridiron classic.

18,000,000 Cagers

DES MOINES (AP)—Bill Williams, Drake University coach and an officer of the National Basketball Coaches' Association, says there are 18,000,000 cage players in the world, most of them in the United States.

Davis Cuppers This Year May Play at Merion

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Delegates to the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association Feb. 4 were promised a stormy session today as the Davis Cup committee of management issued a flat recommendation that the 1939 challenge round matches be played at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.

The recommendation is bound to meet with opposition from the Germantown Cricket Club at Philadelphia, which staged the matches last year and undoubtedly will go after them again. Yet the Committee, headed by non-playing Davis Cup Captain Walter L. Pate, felt justified in urging a change of scene.

More Than a Year's Notice

"Germantown had more than a year's notice that it was to get the 1938 challenge round," Mr. Pate explained, "yet when it came time to play the matches last September, the grass courts were in terrible condition—so terrible that one of the Australian players said, 'let me go out and do a bit of weeding and you'll have a fine clay court.' Furthermore, Germantown was equally unprepared several years ago when it was awarded the National doubles championship.

"In view of that record, the Committee felt it would be taking too much of a chance to bring a team here from a prominent foreign nation when there was no assurance they—or our own Cup Defenders, for that matter—would be able to play under proper conditions. If Germantown was unable to get its courts in shape in more than a year, there's no reason to believe they'll be able to do so in less than a year this time."

Merion Successful

Pate added that, if everything had been equal, Germantown again would have been the Committee's choice if only because of the club's tradition and prestige. But he pointed out that Merion successfully had staged the women's, intercollegiate, and interscholastic tourneys in the past, and that its turf always had been first-rate.

The U. S. L. T. A. delegates will consider one other outgrowth of the Germantown matches, in which Don Budge & Co. retained the trophy with a 3-2 victory over the Australians, Largely as a result of the footfaults called on Adrian Quist while he was losing to Budge in the deciding match, the U. S. Association will ask the International Lawn Tennis Federation, at its meeting in Paris March 17 to strike out one clause in the footfault rule which states that the server "shall throughout delivery of the service maintain contact with the ground."

Quist was penalized because he hopped up an inch or two at the moment of delivery, although he did not step over the baseline.

Professional Football Enjoyed Greatest Season

By Joe F. Carr

President National Professional Football League

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5 (AP)—The 1938 National professional football campaign was the most successful in the league's history, from the standpoints of artistry, attendance, and spectacular play, and I am looking forward to an even better season in 1939.

Climaxed by the "storybook" game in which the New York Giants defeated the Green Bay Packers to take the championship, the season presented practically everything ever witnessed on a gridiron.

The fans, responding to the hard fought and spectacular play, thronged the parks in such numbers that the attendance was more than 1,100,000, an increase of 15 per cent over 1937. The championship was witnessed by 48,120, a new single game high mark for the play-off.

Records Broken

Records galore were broken, as was to be expected. The cream of the country's gridiron crop can't be concentrated on a few fields without that happening. The wide-open game employed by the teams, extended use of the field goal because the goal posts are on the goal line instead of 10 yards back, and the rule permitting forward passes from anywhere back of the scrimmage line added much to the enjoyment of the fans.

So evenly balanced was the league this year that any of the teams lower brackets, given a few breaks, could have emerged with the title. Our selective system, permitting the lower berth clubs first chance to negotiate with graduating college players, will maintain that balance. The selective system, now in its fourth year, started showing results last season, and as time goes on will tend to keep the competition on a more even plane.

For next season we are planning more pageantry, more colorful uniforms for the teams and officials, entertainment of various kinds for the intermission between halves, and the hottest football games in the land.

Rule Changes Few

Rule changes will be few. The goal posts will stay on the goal line, and passes will be allowed from any spot back of the scrimmage line. We'll continue to play wide-open ball, with the emphasis on forward and lateral passes and kicking, for the fans like to see the ball at all times and don't want it hidden under masses of players.

I don't believe a team will ever dominate our league to any great extent. In 1938 Green Bay won the Western Division title with eight victories and three defeats, while New York Giants lost two and tied one in 11 contests.

The league teams tossed 2,030 passes during the season, and completed 824 for a 40.5 percentage. The ten teams tallied 1484 points. Gaynell Tinsley of the Chicago Cardinals caught a pass from Doug Russell for a 98 yard touchdown gain, and Don Hutson of Green Bay caught nine touchdown passes. Ward Cuff of New York and Ralph Kercheval of Brooklyn kicked five field goals each.

Cleveland, which won four and lost seven during the season, figures to do much better in 1939. The addition of "Dutch" Clark as coach should be a big help to the club and the Rams will have plenty of new material for him to work with.

Our friendly relations with the colleges will continue. We will sign no players until their class has graduated, thus guaranteeing the colleges the use of players until the last possible minute. We don't want players who are willing to desert the classroom.

Hungarian Master Takes Chess Lead

HASTINGS, Eng., Jan. 5 (AP)—L. Szabo of Hungary regained the lead in the international masters tournament at the Hastings and St. Leonard's Chess Club yesterday by defeating T. H. Taylor of England in a seventh-round match.

Earlier in the day he had added to his total by winning from V. Pirc of Jugoslavia in an adjourned sixth-round game.

In other seventh-round matches, Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherlands defeated Sir G. A. Thomas of England and Pirc defeated E. G. Sergeant of England. S. Landau, of the Netherlands, who held the lead as the round started, drew with H. Golombek of England and P. S. Milner-Barry, England, adjourned with E. Klein, Germany.

The leading scores were: Szabo 6-1; Landau 5½-1½; Euwe 4½-2½; Pirc 4-3; Golombek 3½-3½; Klein and Milner-Barry 3-3.

College Hockey

Toronto 8, Montreal 5.
Dartmouth 5, Boston University 3.
Northeastern 5, Massachusetts State 1.

Snead Is Golf's Top Money Winner For 1938 Season

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5 (AP)—Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., was disclosed yesterday as golf's leading money winner during 1938, in an announcement by Fred Corcoran, tournament bureau manager of the Professional Golfer's Association.

The West Virginian's earnings were listed at $19,534.49, more than double his nearest competitor, Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., with $9,553.33.

Third place among the money winners went to Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., with $8,050.34. Harry Cooper, Chicopee, Mass., with $7,840.08 was fourth, and Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., P. G. A. champion, fifth, with $7,550.16.

Others included Ky Laffoon, Northmoor, Ill., $6,265; Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., $5,967.50; Jimmy Hines, Lakesville, L. I., $5,680.35; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $5,590; Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., $5,455.16; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa., $5,100; Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., $4,831.25; Dick Metz, Chicago, $4,587; Horton Smith, Chicago, $4,153.17; Ben Hogan, White Plains, $4,150; Craig Wood, Winged Foot, N. Y., $3,500; Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, $3,468.32; Billy Burke, Cleveland, $3,408.33; Gene Sarazen, East Brookfield, Conn., $3,360.83; Willie Goggin, San Bruno, Calif., $3,072; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, $2,778.33; Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, $2,380; Frank Moore, Quaker Ridge, N. Y., $2,376; E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., $2,262; Frank Walsh, Bretton Woods, N. H., $2,220; Lawson Little, San Francisco, $2,196; Denny Shute, Miami, Fla., $1,941.25; Tony Manero, Salem, Mass., $1,450.

Open Squash

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Professionals and amateurs yesterday continued their even split, two and two, into the semifinals of the invitation tournament of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association.

Al Ramsey, Scottish-born national professional champion from Cleveland, eliminated Don Frame of the Harvard Club in a second-round match, 12—12, 7—15, 15—8, 15—12.

The other pro who advanced was Lester Cummings of the Union Club, who was runner-up to Ramsey for the national title. Cummings whipped Tom Iannicelli of Shorts Hills, 15—18, 15—9, 10—15, 17—14, 15—7, after the world's open champion had him at match point once in the fourth game. Cummings' rally counted up 17 consecutive points.

Bernard H. Ridder, former Princeton University captain, earned the right to meet Ramsey by beating Sam Cochrane of his own University Club, 15—9, 15—8, 7—15, 15—13.

Stanley Galown, New York, obtained the fourth spot in the semifinals by stopping Vic Kracman, Cleveland pro, 15—12, 15—10, 2—15, 18—14.

Streatham Advances

LODON, Jan. 5 (CP Cable)—Streatham advanced to within two points of second place in the English National Hockey League last night with a 3-1 victory over Harringay Racers, who are tied for second with Wembley Monarchs.

Coaches Satisfied With Code

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Judging from the comments of football coaches all over the country today, they could not have been any more pleased with a pair of 200-pound tackles apiece than they are over the new rules changes.

From coast to coast, they went all out in praise of the amendments just made by the National Rules Committee lightening the penalty when an ineligible man touches a forward pass and preventing ineligible receivers from advancing beyond the line of scrimmage until a pass is thrown.

Not only will these changes aid the competitors, most of the gridiron master-minds held, but they will also prove quite a bit of help to officials, particularly the amendment restricting action of ineligible receivers until after the pass is pitched.

"For instance," says Matty Bell, Southern Methodist's boss, "so much confusion resulted when ineligibles went down field under the former rule, it was difficult for officials to keep close watch. The new rule is designed to make it easier for officials. Yes sir, that rule is a fine improvement."

Matty and all the others were pretty well agreed that the old rule, penalizing a team with loss of the ball when an ineligible receiver was touched by a pass, was much too severe. Under the change, the team guilty of that infraction suffers loss of down only and a 15-yard setback.

"Both changes," commented wise Pop Warner of Temple and points West, "probably will encourage increased use of passes. I've always thought the penalty for an illegal receiver getting hit by a pass was too stiff and the fact that the ball now will remain in possession of the offending team is okay.

"The other change is also satisfactory, especially in view of the fact there always has been a question as to whether some formation was close to being a screen pass. It will also prevent ineligibles getting downfield to act as decoys."

All the other representative pilots commented in about the same tone.

Young Refuses to Sign

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5 (AP)—Floyd (Pep) Young, the Pirates' sparkling second baseman upon whom other National League clubs cast envious eyes last season, left for his home in Jamestown, N. C., yesterday with his 1939 contract unsigned.

Young conferred briefly with William E. Benswanger, Pirate president, without reaching a salary agreement. Club spokesmen indicated, however, that they did not believe he would enter the "hold-out" classification.

Mace Brown, the league's ranking "rescue" pitcher, has signed a one-year contract. He drove Young home in a new automobile.

Second Test Drawn

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5 (CP)—South African batsmen mastered England's attack in the final stage of the second cricket test match yesterday and the four-day struggle ended in a draw. The first test at Johannesburg had the same result.

The time limit was reached with the touring players in a dominating position. After England had declared its innings with nine wickets down for 559 runs, the Springboks made a first innings total of 286 and following on had compiled 201 for two wickets when stumps were drawn.

White Sox Shift Players

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have sent George Meyer, second baseman acquired late last season from Dallas of the Texas League, to the St. Paul club of the American Association on a five-day recall option. Joe Gedzius was recalled from the Lubbock team of the West Texas League, where he was an infielder last season.

Giants Fall in Line

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The New York Giants have received the signed contracts of utility infielder Lou Chiozza and Bill Lohrman, a right-handed pitcher who won nine and lost six last season while appearing in 31 games, principally in relief roles.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Georgetown University 27, New York University 25.
Emporia Teachers 36, Kansas State 33.
University of Pennsylvania 36, Maryland 24.
Penn State 36, Western Reserve 24.
Westminster 43, Carnegie Tech 41.
Loyola 32, Santa Clara 31.
Princeton 33, Duke 46.
Army 50, Brown 21.
Conn. Teachers 52, Paterson, N. J., Teachers' 45 (overtime).
Washington State 38, Oregon State 25.
St. Louis 39, Washington (St. Louis) 33.
Duke 46, Princeton 33.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,300,000
Previous day	1,300,760
1939 volume to date	1,632,880
1938 volume to date	1,969,970

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—With the exception of a handful of favorites, stock market leaders today lost the rallying vigor evidenced in Wednesday's session.

Further profit taking stemmed the rising tide in the early part of the proceedings and prices were well mixed near the closing hour. Dealings dwindled during retreating periods, with transfers at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

Wall Street thought the President's budget message, released around noon, was about in line with expectations and, while mounting of the public debt to a record peak and likelihood the deficit next year would be one of the largest in peace-time history, was termed by some "inflationary," the financial sector was uncertain just how far Congress would go in the spending plans.

Stock buyers, consequently, were disposed to step carefully pending more light on the temper of the law-makers.

Bonds Are Higher

The bond market tended higher in active trading today with a good deal of the demand centered on the rail group.

Publication of the President's budget message had little effect, although U. S. Treasury issues, which had slipped a trifle in the morning inclined higher.

Utilities were favored and gains of wide fractions were recorded for Pacific Telephone 3¼s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Among the rails to advance were Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¼s, New York Central 5s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Industrial corporates were a trifle spotty with advances and declines registered in small fractions. Gainers included Remington Rand 4¼s, Shell Union 3½s and Walworth 4s.

In the foreign list Argentine and Peruvian dollar loans fell off. British issues pushed ahead in a continuation of yesterday's spurt.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Renewed profit taking and selling based on foreign market weakness caused declines of about a cent a bushel in wheat prices here today.

Milling interests confirmed recent reports of greatly improved flour business but traders said this development had been discounted by the price upturn earlier in the week.

Wheat closed ⅜-¾ lower, May 69¾-70. July 70-70¼; corn ½-⅝ lower, May 53-53⅛, July 54⅛; oats 38½ down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 5

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling	$4.63½	$4.63⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.63⅝	4.63⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0262⅜	.0262⅛	*
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2256	.2260	*
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5434	.5434	*
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2333	.2327	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2073	*	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086	.0086	.0220
Austria—schill'g	*	*	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342⅛	.0242⅛	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.3961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0448
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2300	.2275	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2050	.2050	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2706	.2702	.8440
India—rupee	.3468	.3463	.6180
Java—florin	.5449	.5450	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2895	.2905	*
Shanghai—dol	.1650	.1637½	*
Straits Settlements—dol	.5410	.5400	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.991 2½	.9906	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. x Nominal. †† Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed par at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Transatlantic securities moved higher in today's stock market and there was fair support in speculative sections. Tobacco and distilling shares were in demand at higher prices and industrials, oils and mining issues held firm. British giltedged funds closed heavy under foreign selling.

Paris—The Bourse closed today with prices generally higher. Suez Canal finished with a net gain of 350 francs and banking shares moved higher. Rentes were active, the 4½s of 1937 advancing 175 centimes.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed virtually at the day's low prices, on selling which reflected increased offerings from the Argentine and a smaller milling inquiry from the United Kingdom.

Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Dec. 31 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 87,264, unchanged; balances abroad 798, increase 1. Negotiable bills bought in France 1,891; decrease 18. Advances against securities 3,611; decrease 28. Discounted commercial bills—France 7,879, increase 437. Temporary advances to state 20,627, unchanged. Circulation 110,934, increase 2,403. Total credit to current account 30,656; decrease 1,543. 30-day advances against government securities 443; decrease 43.

Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 61.63 per cent compared with 62.01 last week.

Rate of discount 2½ per cent (changed to 2 per cent on Jan. 31).

Bank of England

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Jan. 4 (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 488,071, decrease 16,855, bullion 327,100, decrease 102; reserves 69,029, increase 16,555; public deposits 20,803, increase 4,566; private deposits 173,196, increase 33,415; government securities 41,381, increase 2,163; other securities 71,285, increase 21,292. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 35.6 per cent compared with 34.1 last week.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	44	44	44	Jan 4
13⅝	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¾e)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
39	18⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	27½	27	27	— ½
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	65½	64½	64⅝	— ⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	6	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	8½	Alleghany pf xw	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	17	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
17¼	8	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	18⅞	18	18	Jan 3
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	21	28	26½	26⅛	—1¼
14½	4½	Allen Industries	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	191	189	189	—2¼
12¾	7	Allied Kid (⅛)	2	12	12	12	— ⅝
14⅝	8¾	Allied Mills (⅝e)	7	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	26	11¾	10½	10½	— ¾
70¾	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61½	61½	61½	— ½
55⅝	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	34	48⅝	47	47¼	— ½
30	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 3
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅝
19½	10	Am Bk Note (.10g)	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	14	53⅛	52	52⅛	— ⅝
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	100⅝	99½	99½	— ½
176⅛	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	174½	174½	174½	
34⅞	12¾	Am Car & Fdy	14	34½	33	33	—1¾
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	9	55	52½	52½	—1¾
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.70e)	17	24	23	23	—1
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
126	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	122¾	122¾	122¾	Jan 3
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	6	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
16¼	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	9	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	17	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
8¼	2¼	Am & For Power	28	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	15¾	14¾	14¾	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	9	19⅞	19	19	— ⅛
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	15	9¾	9¼	9¼	
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	13	5½	5	5	
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (3½k)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	13	1⅝	1½	1½	
20¼	13½	Am Ice pf	4	14½	14¼	14½	Dec 30
8¾	4½	Am International	12	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
30⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	20	30⅜	29	29	—1
79	44	Am Locomot pf	4	79½	78½	78½	— ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	7	15¾	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Metal	3	4½	4½	4½	
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	2	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	40	6½	6	6	— ¼
47⅜	19	Am P&L $6pf(¾k)	4	41½	41	41	
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(⅝k)	6	37⅜	35½	35½	— ½
19½	9	Am Rad & St S	60	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅛
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	33	22⅜	21	21¼	—1⅛
80⅜	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	72	72	72	— ½
20⅜	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	— ¼
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 4
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	33	53⅜	52⅛	52⅛	—1
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	134	133¾	134	⅜
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	61⅞	62	62	+1¾
40⅜	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	35	40⅞	39	39	—1¾
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
19	12	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	3	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
117½	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91½	91½	91½	Jan 3
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 4
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	151	150	150¼	+ ¼
68¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	89⅜	88¾	88¾	— ½
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	72	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Jan 4
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	10	41½	39	39	—2
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	13	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Dec 22
42⅛	21	Anaconda (⅓ce)	252	36¼	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
64⅜	29	Anacon W & C	3	54	53	54	— ⅛
21⅞	10¼	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (¾e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 3
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 3
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Dec 28
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	42	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	9	52	51	51	—1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	8	57	55½	55½	—1¾
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	32	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	+ ½
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	67	42½	40¼	40⅜	—1⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	6	69	68¾	68¾	— ¾
39¾	14	Atl Coast Line	22	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Sp pf	17	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl Refining (1)	17	13¾	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining pf	17	24⅞	22¾	23¾	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec 29
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44½	44¼	44¼	
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	4	66¾	66¾	66¾	Jan 3
8	4⅛	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18⅛e)	119	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
		B					
17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	85	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
11	4	Balt & Ohio	85	8¾	8	8⅛	— ¼
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	13	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— ¼
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	30	29	29	—1⅛
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	13	21½	20⅝	20⅝	
14	5	Barker Bros	4	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	19½	19	19	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	10	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
19½	11⅞	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	125	125	125	Jan 4
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8	7¾	Belg N R pf (3.30e)		7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 4
29½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	155	28⅜	26⅜	26⅝	—1⅝
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)		33¼	33¼	33¼	—1⅜
78⅞	39¼	Beth Steel	98	79½	77⅞	77⅞	—2½
18⅝	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
114¼	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
29¼	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	22⅝	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(½e)	2	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	18	17¾	16⅞	16¾	— ⅛
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	87	33⅜	32	32	—1½
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅜	12¾	12¾	Dec 28
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	20	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	8	25⅞	30¾	31¼	
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	27	27	27	Jan 4
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	10	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
16	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	33	13⅞	13⅝	15⅛	— ½
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	42	31⅞	30½	30½	— ½
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	39	38½	38½	— ½
43	26	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	10	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 4
½	⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
46¼	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	39½	38½	38½	—2
23⅞	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	32	18½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	31½	31⅛	31⅛	Jan 3
14½	5½	Brun wick-Balke(1e)	12	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
13⅝	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	30	12¾	11¾	12	+ ⅜
7⅞	3¼	Budd Mfg	110	8	7⅝	7½	— ⅜
5¾	2¼	Budd Wheel	34	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
29	13¼	Bullard Co	4	30	29	29	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	5	32½	32	32	— ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	37	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	5	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing	15	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	Dec 31
2⅛	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅜	5⅛	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	28	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	17	18⅞	.8	18	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	19	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	33	33	33	Dec
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Dec 31
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	20½	20½	20½	
4½	2½	Carriers & Gen(.05g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 4
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	15	93	92½	93	+1½
58	29⅜	Caterpil Tractor (2)	17	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¾
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Dec
26⅜	9	Celanese Corp	16	24⅞	23⅜	23½	— ½
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	83½	83½	83½	Jan 4
19¼	12⅜	Celotex Corp	27	19	18	18	—1
28	18⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22	21¾	22	
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	16	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14	6⅛	Cent R R N J	5	9½	9	9	— ¼
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 4
6⅞	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	24	52⅞	50⅛	51¼	+ ¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	32	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
32¾	18	Champ Pap & F	4	30	29¼	29¼	Jan 3
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Dec 30
38⅛	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	39	39½	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	— ¼
48⅛	20	Ches Corp (½g)	4	24⅜	23¼	23¼	—1¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 4
1¾	½	Chi & N West	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	Chi & N West pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	31	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Chi Great W pf	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Chi Mail Order	6	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	27	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	12	1	1	1	
19¾	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	27	20¼	18¾	18¾	—1⅜
39¾	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	4	37⅛	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
47	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Dec 22
1⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	¾	⅝	⅝	Jan 4
2½	⅝	C R I & Elec	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1	⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 28
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (⅝a)	1	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ½
13⅛	3¼	Childs Co	1	13⅛	12¾	12⅝	— ¼
88½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	220	84	81½	81½	—1⅝
13½	7⅝	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
5½	2	City Stores	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	Jan 4
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (⅝e)	1	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅝
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jan 3
60¾	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	40	60⅛	58¾	58¾	—1⅛
28¾	16½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	94	27½	25⅝	26½	+1⅜
142⅝	105½	Coca-Cola (4½a)	23	133½	132	132	+ ½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	58⅝	59½	— ½
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (⅛a)	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	102½	102¾	102½	+ ¼
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	5	36¼	35⅛	35½	
23⅞	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	10	23¾	23½	23¼	— ⅜
23⅜	13½	Col Br'east A (1¼e)	6	17	16¾	16¾	
22⅜	13	Col Br'east B (1¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Colum Gas & El	145	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	78	77	78	+3
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 4
38⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	9	28¾	25½	25⅝	Dec 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	—2
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	10	56⅜	56	56	— ⅛
108⅛	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	107⅜	107½	107⅝	— ⅛
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	14	59⅞	58¾	58⅝	— ⅝
112½	96	Coml Inv cv pf (4½)	2	109½	109½	109½	Dec 30
12¼	8⅜	Coml Solvents	76	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'wlth & South	34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
53¾	25	Com'wlth Edis (1.60)	65	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	— ¼
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	13	8½	8	8	— ⅛
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (¾e)	8	30⅜	29½	29½	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	43	24½	22¾	23	—1¼
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	114	31⅞	31	31¼	
104	88½	Consol Edison pf (5)	12	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Consol Film Ind	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	4½	Cons Film Ind pf(1e)	4	10½	10½	10½	
7⅜	2⅞	Consol Laundries	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Jan 3

Commerce and Finance

Budget Shows U. S. Treasury to Borrow $2,376,000,000 in 1940

Business and Industry

Steel Production For 1938 40 P. C. Below Year 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1938 the production of steel in the United States fell back almost to the level of 1934. As a result, total output for the year was more than 40 per cent below that of 1937, according to a year-end review of the steel industry in the United States by Walter S. Tower, Executive Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The course of operations in the industry during 1938 was almost the reverse of that for 1937.

The year began with operations at a deeply depressed level, and during the first half of 1938 the operating rate averaged only 31 per cent of capacity. In the first half of 1937 it was 85 per cent. In the last quarter of 1938 the rate averaged close to 57 per cent compared with 41 per cent in the last three months of the preceding year.

Operating Rate Lower

The operating rate for 1938 approximated 40 per cent against 72 per cent for 1937. Outside the depression years of the 1930's, only one other year in more than a generation has averaged so low in steel output.

The highest monthly rate reached in 1937 was 90 per cent in April, while the peak for 1938 was 62 per cent in November. The upturn during the final quarter of 1938 was the most pronounced of any fourth quarter since 1921.

The actual output of steel ingots for 1938 will be close to 28,500,000 gross tons compared with 50,569,000 gross tons in 1937 and with 47,768,000 gross tons in 1936.

Because of the reduced volume of business, combined with other factors, operations during the first nine months of the year resulted in aggregate losses for the industry estimated at approximately $23,000,000. Better operating rates for the last quarter indicate some probable improvement in the earnings statements which will be made for that period.

The industry is entering the final year of the 1930's decade with a record of having earned over the nine years an average of approximately only 1.5 per cent annually on its capital investment. In the ten years from 1920 through 1929, the return averaged 5.5 per cent. The year 1939 seems likely to mark the end of the only ten-year period in the modern history of the industry in which no new high record of yearly production was recorded.

Notwithstanding adverse conditions affecting operations during 1938, wage rates of employees in the industry were unchanged, remaining at the highest level in the history of the industry.

The lower production rate necessitated some reduction in employment and in total payrolls, but the declines in these items were not as severe as the shrinkage in output. Compared with a drop of 56 per cent in production during the first nine months of 1938, employment declined only 26 per cent.

Number of Workers

The average number of wage earners for the first nine months of the year was 385,000, compared with 521,000 in the corresponding period of 1937, when a record was established in employment. Before the close of the year, however, the tide of employment had turned and additions to pay rolls were reported during the last quarter.

Total pay rolls of the industry in 1938 were over $600,000,000 as compared with $976,083,000 in 1937, which was the highest ever reached.

During 1938, the steel industry continued to spend large sums for modernization and improvement of its productive equipment. The industry allocated approximately $165,000,000 for this purpose during the year, largely for finishing facilities.

The steel industry enters 1939 with better prospects than those of a year ago despite the continued influence of some retarding factors, among which lack of railroad buying, little activity among the utilities, and foreign uncertainties are prominent.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Telephones' Increase Better in December

By the Associated Press

New York Principal subsidiaries of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in the Bell System reported a gain of 66,300 phones in December over the November total contrasted with a gain of 41,800 in December, 1937.

Secretary Perkins Says Industry Will Show More Activity

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor Perkins reported that American industry was "well on its way toward higher levels of activity" when it turned the corner into 1939.

In a new year's statement, the Secretary said factory and mine production was 30 per cent above a year ago, that this was accompanied by gains in pay rolls and employment, and that "the brightest spot" in the 1939 outlook was the housing industry.

During the past five months, she said, employment in private nonagricultural industry increased by nearly 1,000,000 jobs. She estimated the improvement in payrolls amounted to $107,000,000 a week.

"The year just ended witnessed the erection of more than 350,000 dwellings, the largest number since 1929," she said of the housing indnstry. "Moreover, these houses were being built in increasing quantity for the lower income groups.

"At the present rate of progress we estimate that more than 400,000 dwellings will be built in 1939 with private capital. In addition existing plans and arrangements call for construction of 50,000 low-cost units under the direction of the United States housing authority."

Eastern Railroads Except New Haven, Favor Lower Fares

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—A canvass of leading executives of Eastern Railroads today disclosed that those representing all but one line were favorably disposed to favor lower passenger rates which only recently they opposed.

The one exception was said to be the New Haven, now in the courts for reorganization.

While the committee representing the managements of the Eastern railroads, headed by Frederick E. Williamson, President of New York Central, has not yet reached agreement nor drawn up its report, it was learned that a majority favor continuance of the holiday round-trip rate of 2 cents a mile, possibly on a straight single-trip basis.

Bus fares generally range somewhat below this figure.

Although Western railroads years ago found that reduced fares increased passenger revenues, the Eastern roads, which generally derive a high ratio of revenue from passenger traffic, have with one exception consistently maintained, up to now, that higher fares brought increased revenues.

From 1920 to 1936 basic rates of 3.6 cents for coach travel prevailed in the east.

Effective July 1, 1936, an Interstate Commerce Commission order established a rate of 2 cents a mile in coaches and 3 cents a mile in Pullmans (not including Pullman fares).

A projected court fight against the order was abandoned when the Baltimore & Ohio accepted it. Revenues increased, but, except for the B. & O., managements insisted it was due to improvement in business and not the lower fares. They continued to urge increased fares, and the ICC last July 24 permitted increases to 2.5 cents a mile for coach fares, and a 5 per cent increase in Pullman fares.

Revenues began declining swiftly but managements for the most part contended this was due to the business recession and not to the increased fares.

However, they rescinded the increase for holiday round trip tickets between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1. Traffic and revenues picked up to a degree that upset schedules generally. As a result, managements were said to have come around to the viewpoint of the ICC, the B. & O., and the Western roads, with the exception noted.

November Airplane Business Up 50 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The 18 airlines in the United States carried 103,507 revenue passengers during November, an increase of more than 50 per cent over November, 1937.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority reported today the airlines flew a total of 5,776,499 plane miles and 41,408,529 revenue passenger miles, and carried 685,389 pounds of express.

In November, 1937, the airlines carried 68,681 revenue passengers.

Deficit of $3,326,000,000 Is Shown in 1940 Federal Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Treasury will have to borrow $2,376,000,000 from the public in the 1940 fiscal year, President Roosevelt's budget estimates indicated today.

His message disclosed the public debt would hit a new high of $44,458,000,000 by June 30, 1940, an increase of $3,326,000,000 over the estimated debt June 30, 1939.

To finance this increase the Treasury will borrow $579,000,000 from the Social Security Old-Age Reserve Account, $271,000,000 from the Social Security Unemployment Trust Fund, and $100,000,000 from Government Employees' Retirement and Veterans' Funds.

The remaining $2,276,000,000 will have to be obtained in the public money market.

By June 30, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt said, the public debt will be distributed as follows:

Public (banks, insurance companies, etc.) $35,449,000,000; Federal Reserve System, $2,564,000,000; Governmental agencies, $601,000,000; Government trust funds, $1,260,000,000; Old Age Reserve Account, $1,751,000,000; Unemployment Trust Fund, $1,480,000,000; Railroad Retirement Account, $81,000,000; Employees' Retirement Funds, $551,000,000; Veterans' Funds, $564,000,000; other, $157,000,000.

The "general budget summary," an official tabulation of the Government's financial statement, follows:

General and Special Accounts

I. Receipts

	Est., Fiscal Year 1940	Est., Fiscal Year 1939	Actual, Fiscal Year 1938
1. Revenues			
Internal revenue	$5,052,920,000	$4,985,270,000	$5,674,318,436.66
RR Unemployment Ins. Act	4,950,000	.....	.....
Customs	403,900,000	335,000,000	359,187,249.57
Miscellaneous revenues	141,433,142	158,671,715	170,896,721.13
Total revenues	5,603,203,142	5,478,941,715	6,204,402,407.36
2. Realization upon assets	66,116,858	41,128,285	37,258,819.63
Total, receipts	5,669,320,000	5,520,070,000	6,241,661,226.99

II. Expenditures

1. Legislative, judicial, and executive	42,555,500	41,509,600	44,454,625.85
2. Civil departments and agencies	875,698,400	791,963,120	621,026,562.43
3. General public works program	585,233,000	576,567,900	461,461,547.46
4. National defense	1,109,557,900	1,010,207,150	957,128,577.95
5. Veterans' pensions and benefits	539,068,000	540,112,100	572,455,411.30
6. Agricultural adjustment program	694,310,000	707,977,000	361,659,309.35
7. Civilian conservation corps	285,000,000	290,000,000	326,382,547.61
8. Social security	358,358,000	330,237,500	291,452,988.61
9. Interest on public debt	1,050,000,000	976,000,000	926,280,713.67
10. Refunds	70,518,000	66,008,500	99,742,576.79
11. Recovery and relief	516,165,000	2,437,694,830	2,236,166,039.30
12. Revolving funds (net)	36,996,000	138,944,700	120,952,670.86
13. Transfers to trust accounts, etc.	772,203,400	685,106,600	606,657,587.18
14 Supplemental items:			
Regular	100,000,000	150,000,000	.....
New natl. def. program	210,000,000	.....	.....
Recovery and relief	1,750,000,000	750,000,000	.....
Total, expenditures (exc. debt retirement)	8,995,663,200	9,492,329,000	7,625,822,158.36
NET DEFICIT	3,326,343,200	3,972,259,000	1,384,160,931.37
Debt retirement	100,000,000	100,000,000	65,464,950.00
Gross deficit	3,426,343,200	4,072,259,000	1,449,625,881.37
Means of financing deficit:			
1. Net decrease in working balance, general and special accounts	.....	.....	592,555,608.71
2. Borrowings			
Replacing debt retirements	100,000,000	100,000,000	65,464,950.00
Increasing public debt	3,326,343,200	3,972,259,000	791,605,322.66
Total, means of financing	3,426,343,200	4,072,259,000	1,449,625,881.37

Budget continues deficit financing: Page 1.

Socony-Vacuum Puts Employees on Board

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., announced election to the board of directors of four employees whose length of service with the firm ranged from 19 to 41 years each.

They were Arthur T. Roberts of Bronxville, N. Y., Treasurer since 1935; Lawrence B. Levi of New York, Chairman of the foreign trade committee; Wilbur F. Burt of New York, Chairman of the manufacturing committee, and B. Brewster Jennings of Glenhead, N. Y., Assistant to the President.

The resignation from the board of Frederic Ewing, former Vice-President in charge of eastern operations, who retired from active service a year ago because of ill health, was also announced.

14,000 Added to Steel Pay Rolls in November

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that 14,000 employees were added to the steel industry's pay rolls in November, bringing the total to 450,000. The employment for November, 1937, however, was 551,000.

The average hourly wage for November was 83.5 cents compared with 83.2 cents in October and 81.5 cents in November, 1937, making the pay rolls $61,054,000, $56,176,000, and $62,119,000 respectively.

Would Probe Silver Purchase Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Charging that the silver purchase program has caused "public confusion" and international ill will, Senator John G. Townsend Jr. (R-Del) introduced today a resolution calling for a joint congressional investigation of the entire arrangement.

Senator Townsend said in a press statement that 82 per cent of silver purchases under the act have been made abroad. He added:

"There is now more than three times as much silver in public circulation as there was in circulation before the program started. In addition there are held idle in the Treasury—not as backing for silver certificates—almost 1,000,000,000 ounces of silver costing over $530,000,000."

Sets Hearings on Taxing Federal, State Salaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Special Senate Committee to investigate the advisability of taxing Federal and State salaries and securities will begin hearings about Jan. 16.

This was announced by Chairman Brown (D) of Michigan, who was author of the resolution which created the committee last session. He proposed a determination of whether the Treasury should collect income taxes on salaries paid by states and on earnings from state securities, and whether states should be allowed to take reciprocal action on Federal salaries and security earnings.

White Asks State Banking Laws Be Given 'Fair Trial'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5—An era of consolidation and adaptation to recent State banking laws is now needed by the banks of New York State, according to William R. White, State Superintendent of Banks.

Mr. White in his annual report placed before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday warns that any new regulatory legislation at this time would be ill-advised and that any major changes in the State's banking system would be "unnecessary and inadvisable."

"It should be borne in mind that many of the objectives of recent State and Federal legislation cannot be attained in one year or even in five, but can be achieved only through intelligent and patient administration and continued cooperation of bankers and bank supervisors," he says. "Since additional banking legislation may create new problems and uncertainties, further legislation in this field should be deferred."

Mr. White indicated however, that his department might recommend a revision of the savings and loan article of the banking law. He also believed it advisable for the Legislature to study the possibility of permitting the extension of the savings bank system to communities now lacking it. The present law prohibits a savings bank from operating branches in cities of less than 250,000 population.

In this regard the state banking board reiterated previous charges that it was inconsistent for the Legislature to restrict savings bank branches while placing no limits on chain bank-holding companies.

Bank of America Earns $25,622,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Bank of America earned $25,622,000 in 1938, President L. M. Giannini said, to set a new high record for the far west's biggest bank.

Resources went above $1,500,000,000 for the first time, totaling $1,574,721,670 and up $81,384,000 for the year. The report showed 494 branches serving 30 communities—the biggest branch banking system in the nation and the biggest bank outside of New York City.

Capital funds totaled $115,810,432, and deposits totaled $1,437,027,491, up $79,649,000 for the year.

The bank gave, in round figures, this account of the disposition of its earnings: dividends $9,600,000; allotment to surplus and undivided profits $4,953,000; Reserve set aside to reduce carrying values of assets $6,253,000; reserve for depreciation of bank premises $3,639,000, and $1,175,000 allotment to personnel under the bank's profit-sharing plan.

That plan calls for payment equaling 7½ per cent of salaries up to $500 a month and 5 per cent of that portion of salaries exceeding $500.

Asks 'Fair Trial'

Wide World

William R. White
Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York

$500,000,000 Benefit Checks to Farmers Begin to Go Out

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The agriculture department, speeding up its benefit programs, has started a flow of $500,000,000 in checks to farmers who co-operated with 1938 acreage allotments.

Thus farmers will get subsidy payments several months earlier than usual. These checks will be augmented in the spring and summer by $212,000,000 in price-adjustment payments to growers of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice.

The department reported that during the July-November period of 1938 its expenditures, including benefit payments to farmers, totaled $202,010,949. Texas led in total payments with $34,107,230.

$1,800,000 Order for Rails

NEW YORK—The Northern Pacific Railway has ordered 30,000 tons of rails for about $1,800,000 from the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Inland Steel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation.

Demand for Crude Oil in '38 Placed 1.4 P. C. Under '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The total demand for all oils in 1938 will slip little from last year's high record consumption of 1,340,000,000 barrels despite the downward sweep of the business curve in a large part of this year, according to The Lamp, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's publication. It places the domestic and export demand for crude oil and its products at 1,320,000,000 barrels, a decline of 1.4 per cent.

"Motor fuel, the industry's No. 1 product," the publication says, "showed a gain over the previous year due to increased demands from abroad, though domestic consumption remained steady. The total will be about 366,600,000 barrels, an increase of 1.7 per cent.

"The biggest slump came in heavy fuel oil consumption, always a barometer for general industrial activity. Domestic and export demand for these oils is expected to total 307,000,000 barrels, a loss of 10.4 per cent from the preceding year.

"Gas oil and distillate rallied from an unfavorable first half and are expected to finish out the year with a consumption of 147,800,000 barrels, or slightly ahead of the 1937 figure.

"Faced with excessive stocks on its shelves, the producing branch of the industry cut its output to 3,320,000 barrels, 5.3 per cent below last year. This compares with a 17 per cent increase in crude produced during 1937 over the previous twelve months."

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Offering made only by prospectus, obtainable from the undersigned
Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
BOSTON PORTLAND NEW YORK HARTFORD

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Statement of Condition, December 31, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 861,438,771.42
Bullion Abroad and In Transit	21,178,561.87
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	639,878,092.29
State and Municipal Securities	121,822,947.55
Other Bonds and Securities	156,129,392.65
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	638,733,623.47
Banking Houses	34,485,281.62
Other Real Estate	6,796,875.46
Mortgages	11,297,920.83
Customers' Acceptance Liability	23,542,485.66
Other Assets	7,863,223.92
	$2,523,167,176.74

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	35,246,709.16	
		$ 235,786,709.16
Reserve for Contingencies		16,237,009.96
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		1,929,624.05
Deposits		2,234,332,981.74
Acceptances Outstanding		25,062,029.35
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		5,630,250.33
Other Liabilities		4,188,572.15
		$2,523,167,176.74

United States Government and other securities carried at $95,735,736.08 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

PROFIT BY
Reading January 11th
FINANCIAL WORLD
Get your market bearings by reading: "The Market Importance of Credit Trends", "4 Unique Stocks", "Chrysler? or General Motors?", "Fastest Moving Stocks in the Present Market," and "The Technical Position of the Market."
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The FINANCIAL WORLD
America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly
21 C. M. WEST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Head Office • 55 WALL STREET • *New York*
Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1938
INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 531,718,844.27
Bullion Abroad or in Transit		6,490,724.61
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)		668,795,810.07
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies		40,428,883.99
State and Municipal Securities		86,257,122.95
Other Securities		68,758,413.61
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		521,981,489.03
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		12,288,747.10
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,705,000.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation (Including Paris Office)		8,000,000.00
Bank Premises		46,556,997.28
Other Real Estate		757,883.12
Real Estate Loans and Securities		9,404,804.12
Items in Transit with Branches		2,956,756.08
Other Assets		1,081,163.58
Total		$2,009,182,639.81

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,835,286,500.36
Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$34,485,834.01	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	10,026,957.06	24,458,876.95
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		3,420,666.27
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		5,361,656.55
Dividend		3,100,000.00
Capital	$77,500,000.00	
Surplus	46,500,000.00	
Undivided Profits	13,554,939.68	137,554,939.68
Total		$2,009,182,639.81

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of December 24, 1938.

$44,468,617.25 of United States Government Obligations and $27,719,950.78 of other securities are deposited to secure $48,317,828.43 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

'Banking' Expects Recovery in U. S. To Continue in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business will probably continue its upward trend during the first part of the new year, according to a prediction by Banking, the official publication of the American Bankers Association, in its current issue.

The survey says that the business outlook can be described briefly as depending on Government and business leaders in getting together and on the course of world politics.

The publication's monthly crosssection of business opinion, obtained from a poll of 3,000 bank directors and business men again reflected an improvement.

More See Business Gain

Of those polled, 43 per cent said business was improving, against 39 per cent so reporting a month before; 32 per cent found conditions unchanged, against 34 per cent before, and 25 per cent reported a decline, against 27 per cent in November.

Banking's survey lists 13 "focal points" in the news which, it says, will call for careful watching by all persons engaged in private enterprise. These points are:

The armaments program with its fundamental conflict between political spending and national defense.

The $40,000,000,000 national debt and the issue sharply drawn between the thrift and spendthrift fashions in economic reasoning.

The reviving prestige of Congress, the unfolding of the Monopoly Committee's objectives, and the whole question of relations between the government and business.

The fairs at New York and San Francisco, with their demonstration that the world is making truly remarkable technological progress.

The solution of the problem of furnishing intermediate credit to industry, either through the banks, some government agency or both.

The propagation of a great public educational program by banking and industry.

The adventures in friendship between the United States and the British Empire and between the United States and Latin America.

The myriad political and economic difficulties of France and what will come out of Paris.

Would Watch Japan

Japan's headlong course in the Orient, her rather mystifying relations with Russia, and the results of American financial intervention on the side of China.

Italy's efforts to dominate the Mediterranean and to extend her colonial domain at France's expense.

Germany's aggressive economic program in Europe and Latin America.

The development of a financial and commercial "sphere of influence" strategy applied to the whole world somewhat as it existed in China until the post-war period.

Any one of many possible, wholly unexpected events, such as war or the passing of a dictator, which could upset all calculations.

Business has already discounted to a great extent the benefits of a Congress which will be comparatively conservative according to the opinion of William R. Kuhns, editor of Banking.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	13.69	14.56
Affiliated F Inc	4.26	4.71
Amerex Hold	23.123	24.625
Am Business Shrs	3.74	4.13
Am Gen Equip Inc	.58	.65
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
British Type Inv	.19	.34
Broad St Inv	26.49	28.33
Bullock Fund	15.875	17.125
Can Inv Fund	23.26	25.01
Dividend Shrs	1.41	1.52
Equity Corp $3 pf	28.50	31.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.10	22.72
Fund Investors Inc	19.21	20.76
Gen Capital	32.67	35.13
Gen Investors Tr	5.22	5.69
Incorp Investors Tr	18.87	20.29
Maryland Fund	6.15	6.78
Mass Investors Tr	22.28	23.64
Mutual Invest	12.01	13.13
Nation Wide Voting	1.43	1.58
New England Fund	14.08	15.17
Plymouth Fund Inc	.52	.58
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.50	13.00
Repub Invest Fund	.34	.38
Spencer Trask Fund	16.97	18.02
Stand Util Inc	.61	.66
State Street Invest	75.75	78.25
Trusteed An Ind "B"	5.00	5.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.03	1.15
US El Lt & P Voting	.94	
Wellington Fund	13.94	15.30

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.25	6.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.40	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.98	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.40	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.96	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.63	....
Diversified Tr C	3.95	....
Diversified Tr D	6.00	6.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.30	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.15	5.88
Nor Am Accept3s46	3.65	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.875	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.34	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.89	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.84	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.58	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.78	11.28
Super of Am Tr AA	2.58	....
Super of Am Tr "D	1.15	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.125	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.10	....

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	9.125	4.00
First Boston Corp	20	21.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.125	2.125

Keystone Custodian Funds

Liq. Sales value price	B-3	14.95	16.42
	B-4	7.43	8.33
Liq. Sales value price	Preferred Stocks		
	K-1	14.73	16.16
Bonds	S-1	29.03	31.81
K-2 11.88 13.20	S-2	15.16	16.78
B-1 6.07 28.62	S-3	14.95	16.59
Common Stocks	S-4	5.64	6.31
B-2 22.18 24.32			

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.70¼	.70⅝	.69⅝	.69⅞	—.00½
July	.70⅝	.70⅝	.69⅝	.69⅞	—.00⅝
September	.71⅛	.70⅝	.71	.71	—.00⅝
	Corn				
May	.53⅛	.53⅛	.52¾	.53	—.00¼
July	.54⅛	.54⅛	.53⅞	.54⅛	—.00¼
September	.55⅝	.55⅝	.55	.55¼	—.00⅛
	Oats				
May	.30⅛	.30⅜	.29¾	.30	—.00⅛
	Rye				
May	.48⅝	.48⅝	.47⅞	.47⅝	—.00⅛
July	.48⅝	.48⅛	.48	.48¼	—.00¼

Sugar Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	1.92	1.93	1.92	1.93
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.12½	1.14	1.12½	1.14
Wld. Sept. No. 4	1.14½	1.15	1.14½	1.15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.25	106.25	106.25
7 3¼s '41	107.11	107.9	107.11
1 3¼s '45-43	109.28	109.28	109.28
5 3¼s 48-44	110.4	110.4	110.4
2 3¼s '56-46	113.19	113.19	113.19
3 3s '48-46	108.26	108.26	108.26
5 4¼s 52-47	119.5	119.3	119.5
11 3s '47	102.7	102.7	102.7
1 3½s '52-49	109.3	109.3	109.3
7 2½s '53-49	102.25	102.25	102.25
3 2¾s '54-51	104.7	104.6	104.7
4 3s '55-51	107.8	107.8	107.8
29 2¾s '60-55	104.21	104.18	104.18
44 2¾s '65-60	102.28	102.23	102.24
17 2¾s '63-57	102.29	102.24	102.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 2¾s '47-42	105.3	105.3	105.3
6 3¼s '64-44	107.9	107.9	107.9
9 3s '49-44	106.29	106.29	106.29

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.10	102.10	102.10
4 2¼s '44-42	104.10	104.10	104.10
10 3s '52-44	106.29	106.28	106.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	103½	103½	103½
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
20 Alleghany cv 5s '44	83	82½	82½
8 Alleghany cv 5s '49	72	71	72
19 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38¾	38⅛	38¾
22 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110⅞	110	110⅞
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	53½	53½	53½
42 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101⅜	101½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	103	102⅝	102⅝
36 Am T&T 5½s '43	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
19 Am T&T 3¼s '66	105⅝	105½	105½
18 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
12 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	106
5 AngCNitra deb '67	25	25	25
11 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98¼	98¼
17 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	97⅞	98¼
3 AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108	108
34 AT&SF aj 4s '95st	91	90½	90½
12 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93½	93½	93½
50 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	101½	102
20 A C Line 4½s '64	70	70	70
10 A C Line 5s '45	78	78	78
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35½	35½	35½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	53½	52¼	53½
29 Atl Refin 3s '53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
20 BG&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22¼	22	22¼
19 B&O 1st 5s '48	68⅞	68½	68½
31 B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21¾	21¾
46 B&O 5s '96P	20¾	20¼	20¾
20 B&O 5s 2000 D	20	19½	19½
8 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19½	19	19
219 B&O cv 4½s '60	14½	14	14¼
2 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	14¾	14¼	14¼
32 B&O 4s '48	58	57½	57¾
25 B&O&PLE&WV '41	48¾	47¾	48¾
25 B&O 5s SW '50	37	36⅞	37
4 B&O 4s TC '59	39¼	38¾	39¼
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	98½	98½	98½
6 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118	118¼
21 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅛	106¾	107
20 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102½	102¼	102¼
29 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100⅜	100	100¼
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	29½	29½	29½
17 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅜	108⅞	109⅜
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 74½	74	74	74
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
2 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	76½	76½	76½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	94	94	94
1 Brown Shoe 3¼s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
25 Buff Gen El 3½s '81	111½	111½	111½
8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	29¾	28¾	29
4 Buff R&P 4½s '57ct	29¾	28⅞	28⅞
29 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	93	92⅞	93
2 Can Sou 5s '62	95	95	95
1 CanNat5s '69 Jly	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 CanNat5s '69 O-ct	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
7 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 CanNatRy 4½s '51	116	116	116
1 Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
8 Can Pac 5s '54	99⅝	99	99⅝
12 CanPac 4½s '46	98½	98¾	98½
11 CanPac 4s perp	81½	81	81¼
2 Caro C&O 6s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90	90	90
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	107	107	107
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6½	6	6½
2 Cen Ga Gas 4s '51	10	10	10
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103¾	103½	103½
3 CenNewEng 4s '61	37½	37½	37½
10 CenNYPow 3¾s '62	107	107	107
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	62	61	61
29 CenPac 1st 4s '49	76	75½	76
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26	25⅝	26
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	22½	22	22
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	80½	80½	80½
1 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	101½	101½	101½
2 C&O 4½s '92	119½	119½	119½
8 C&O 3½s '96 D	96¾	96⅝	96¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96¾	96¼	96¼
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	14⅜	14	14⅜
33 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	96	95⅞	96
22 CB&Q 4½s '77	93	92½	93
16 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99	98⅝	98⅝
54 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	22⅜	21½	21¾
51 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24¾	24	24½
4 Chic Ind & Sou 4s '56	66½	66½	66½
73 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11⅞	11½	11⅝
59 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3⅜
32 CMSP 4¾s '89F	28½	28½	28½
28 CMSP 4½s '89C	28⅝	28½	28½
17 CM&StP gen 4s '89	28¼	27⅞	28
10 Chi&NW 6½s 36	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
45 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11	10¾	11
9 Chi&NW 4½s2037	11	10¾	10¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	16	16	16
15 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¼	4	4
10 CRI&P 4s 88	18¼	18	18
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	16	16	16
2 CRI&P rfg 4s34	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8¾	8⅛	8¾
10 CT Hte&Se rfg5s60	56¾	56¾	56¾
4 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¼	106	106
9 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	90	89½	90
4 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	108	108	108
20 CCC&StL 4½s 77	61	61	61
2 CCC&StL cwm 4s 91	56¼	56¼	56¼
10 Cin Elec Ill 3¾s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
73 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	89½	89½	89½
47 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	80¾	80	80
4 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	75½	75⅜	75⅜
1 Col P&I 5s 43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15 Col & So 4½s 80	43½	43	43½
43 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	95	94	95
34 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94	93¼	94
13 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	104⅛	104	104⅛
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	103	103	103
11 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	106½	106½	106½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108½	108½	108½
149 Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	109⅞	109¼	109¼
18 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	107⅜	107½	107½
8 Comwlth Ed 3¾s 65	107¾	107½	107½
11 Con Edis 3¼s 46	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
21 Con Edis 3⅛s 58	106	106	106
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
58 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	103⅞	104½
5 Boston&Me 5s 55	108	108	108
7 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108	108	108
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
20 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108¼	108	108¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
51 Cons Oil 2¾s '48	109⅛	-08¾	109
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	14	13½	13½
6 Cuba R R 5s '52	38¾	38¼	38¼
39 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64	63	63
3 D & R G 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Den & R G West 5s '55	6⅛	6	6⅛
2- D & R G 4s '36	14½	14	14
6 D & R G West 5s '55	6⅛	6	6⅛
8 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	3¾	5½	5¾
3 D & R G West 5s '78	10¾	10	10¾
1 Det Ed 4½s '61 A	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	16½	16½	16½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107	107	107
58 Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13½	13½
75 Erie rfg 5s '75	13¾	13½	13½
16 Erie 1st 4s '96	45¼	44½	45¼
41 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	21¾	22
5 Erie gen 4s 2020	21½	21½	21½
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	43½	43½	43½
10 Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	100½	100½	100½
25 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10	9¾	9⅞
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	64½	64½	64½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	41	41	41
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 GenMotAccept3s46	107	106½	106½
23 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	65	64¼	64¾
1 Ga & Rla cn 5s '45	16	16	16
17 Goodrich 4½s '56	100	99⅞	99⅞
11 Goodrich 6s '45	100½	100⅜	100⅜
1 GrdRapInd 4½s41	104	104	104
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
12 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	85	85	85
10 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85	85	85
66 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
61 Gt Nor 4½s '73	100⅜	100	100⅜
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88¼	88⅛	88¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 G Bay & W deb B	7½	7½	7½
3 Gulf Mob & O 5s	69	69	69
5 Gulf St Utd 4s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	57	57	57
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	118½	118½	118½
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg44	67	67	67
2 Hous OilTex 5½s40	101½	101½	101½
3 Hudson Coal 5s52A	26½	26¼	26½
14 Hud & Man rfg5s57	46¼	45¾	45¾
22 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	13½	13⅜	13⅜
31 Ill Bell Tel 3½s70B	112¼	111¾	112¼
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	60	60	60
34 Ill Cen 4s '53	59⅛	58	58
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	61¾	61¼	61¾
85 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	54	53	53¾
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	60½	59½	60
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	55½	54¾	54¾
10 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105	104½	104½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	93	93	93
21 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¼	108	108¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	61½	61½	61½
1 Interb R Tr 7-32ctf	60½	60½	60½
1 Interb RTr rfg5s66	63¾	62¾	62¾
10 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	89½	89½	89½
2 Int Agric 5s 42 st	102½	102½	102½
36 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4	3¾	3¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	20	20	20
36 Int Hydro El cv 6s44	76½	75	75½
15 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58	56½	56½
3 Int Paper 4s '55	94	93½	94
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
19 Int T&T 4½s'52	68¾	68¼	68¼
36 Int T&T 5s'55	70½	70	70
1 Kansw & Mich 4s'90	79	79	79
14 K C South 5s'50	71¼	71	71¼
8 K C South 3s'50	71¼	71	71¼
1 K C Term 4s'60	109	109	109
1 Ky Ind T 4¼s'61 st	72	72	72
2 Kings Co El&P 6s'97	165	165	165
5 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	98½	98½	98½
46 Koppers Co 4s'51	100¼	100	100¼
5 Kresge Fnd 3¼s'47 D	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	46	46	46
3 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	46⅝	46	46⅝
4 Lac Gas 5s'39	81½	81½	81½
2 L S & M S 3½s'97	95	95	95
3 Lautare Nit inc '75	25¾	25⅝	25¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s'64	23	23	23
4 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	50	49¼	49¼
41 Leh Val NY 4½s'40 asd	49	49	49
5 Lehigh Val 6s 2003	22¼	22	22
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	20½	20½
3 Liggett & M 7s'44	129½	129¼	129⅝
2 Liquid Carb 4s'47	109	108⅝	108⅝
30 Loews 3½s'46	99¼	99	99¼
3 Lorillard Co 7s'44	128½	128½	128½
11 Louisia&Ark 5s'69	82¼	82	82
21 Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s'48	106	105½	106
4 Louis & N unit 4s'40	100½	100¼	100½
10 Louis &N 1st 4s 2003	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
5 L&N Pad&M 4s'46	98	98	98
15 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	73½	72	73½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30½	30	30
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Met W Side E Chi 4s'38	7¼	7¼	7¼
9 Mil & Nor cn 4½s '39	32	30	32
4 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	17⅞	17½	17⅞
1 M & StL 4s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
16 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¼	8	8
17 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8	7⅞	8
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	54½	54½	54½
27 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	37½	36⅞	37
27 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17½	17	17½
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	34	34	34
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	51½	51	51½
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	4¼	4⅛	4¼
11 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21½	21	21
34 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21	21
11 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21½	20¾	20¾
58 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21½	20¾	20¾
54 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	59½	58½	59½
3 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	109½	109½	109½
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '68	112¼	112¼	112¾
4 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	72	72	72
4 Pac RR Sf 2¾s60B	109¼	109¼	109¼
49 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	88½	88½	88½
2 Pen Co 3½s'41 B	102	102	102
2 Pen Co 4s '63	99¼	99	99¼
1 Penn Co Sanw4½s60	106¼	106¼	106¼
23 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	106½	106¼	106¼
27 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104⅜	104½
79 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97¾	97¼	97¾
36 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86⅜	85⅞	86½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
10 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	93½	92¼	93½
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¼	88¼	88¼
92 Pen RR 3¼s '52	84½	83	84½
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	64¾	63½	63½
6 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6	5⅞	5⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	68	68	68
4 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64	64	64
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	115	115	115
1 PhilBal&W 4½s81D	104½	104½	104½
20 Phila Co 5s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13⅛	13	13
17 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112⅜	112	112⅜
1 PCC&SL 5s '70 A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 PCC&StL 4½s '77	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	93	93	93
2 Portl Gen El 4½s '60	59¼	58½	59¼
16 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14½	14¼	14½
6 Potomac El P 3½s '66	108¾	108½	108½
37 Radio Keith 6s '41	76⅜	75	76⅜
14 Readg 4½s '97 A	72¼	71⅞	72¼
8 Readg 4½s '97 B	72	71	71¾
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57¼	57	57¼
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	102¾	102½	102¾
16 Repub Stl 5½s '54	107	107	107
7 Repub Stl 4½s '61	93½	93¼	93¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	93¾	93¾	93⅞
12 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49	20	20	20
19 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	13½	12¾	13
1 Ruthand Can 4s '49 st	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Saguenay Pw 4¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
7 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	65	65	65
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33 ct	64	64	64
8 StLPeo&NW 5s '48	17½	17¼	17¼
17 StLSF 5s '50 A	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 StLSF 5s '50 B	14	14	14
2 St LSF 4½s '78	13⅞	13¾	13¾
3 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	12½	12½	12½
14 St LSF 4s '50 A	14	13½	13½
10 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	13	13	13
23 St LSW 5s '52	23½	23⅛	23½
1 StLSW rfg 5s '90	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	8½	8½	8½
1 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
6 SA&A Pass 4s '43	66	64⅜	66
5 Schulcbo 6½s'46 B st	28½	28½	28½
22 Sea Air Lines 5s'45	10½	10¼	10¼
2 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Sea A L aj 5s'49	4	3⅞	4
2 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	5	5	5
7 Shell Un 3½s'51	105	104⅞	105
7 Simmons 4s'52	106½	106½	106½
28 Socony Vac O 3½s'50	106¾	106⅝	106¾
10 So Col Pow 6s'47	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	91	91	91
1 Sou N Gas 4½s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 So Pac 4½s'68	55½	55¼	55½
21 So Pac 4½s'69	55¾	55¼	55½
27 So Pac rfg 4s'55	74¾	71	71
8 So Pac cit 4s'49	57	56½	56½
9 So Pac 3¾s'46	64	63¾	64
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝

Ottawa's Major Issues Center On Relief and Social Service

(Continued from Page 1)

sonal fluctuation. The latest figures show that assistance including agricultural aid is being given to 701,500. In September the figure was 633,000. Included in this figure is the roll call of a tragic army of 240,000 unemployed young men, 70,000 of whom, between the ages of 16 and 29, have never worked at a steady job.

Since 1930 it has cost Canada $810,000,000 for welfare. Possibly another $100,000,000 has been spent on works projects for relief.

The millions which have been spent must be regarded, in the light of the existing situation, as nothing more than a palliative.

Two Methods of Action

The Federal Government is faced with two alternatives when it approaches the problem of unemployment insurance at the coming session—a proposal which comes far from meeting the entire difficulty. It can risk the displeasure of Premiers Hepburn, Aberhart, and Duplessis by striking boldly out and securing the necessary change in the Constitution which will clear the way for job insurance and other social service plans on a national scale.

Should such a move be made the Provinces would be given the option of participating, it is reported. The belief that some such action may be taken is strengthened by the fact that 1939 is almost sure to be an election year and the Government has long been under fire for what its critics have regarded as inactivity in the face of a pressing problem.

A more reasonable possibility is that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King will make the whole question of social legislation one of the major planks in his platform and seek from the people a mandate to enter the field on a national scale.

Proposals whereby the apparent difficulties in administration might be solved have been offered. Chief among them is the plan put forward by the Canadian Welfare Council which suggested a federal-provincial partnership in the undertaking. Their suggestion was that the administration should rest with the local unit of government, with Ottawa taking over the cost of the contributory insurance while the Provinces would be left free to finance unemployment relief.

It is believed that some such arrangement will be struck when the legislation is enacted, for the bogey of centralized government must be dispelled before the co-operation of the entire Dominion can be obtained.

Military Camps Proposed

Among the proposals to be advanced recently was the plan of the Canadian Corps, a nation-wide organization of World War veterans, to establish 10 camps under military discipline and providing moderate military training for young Canadians. The camps could accommodate 5,000 young men, it was estimated. The proposal was to give them a soldier's pay and to give them also an opportunity to prepare themselves for a vocation during a time when there was no place for them in industry or commerce.

The scheme has been favorably received by youth organizations themselves. But it has been emphasized that such a system of camps must be carefully and satisfactorily operated if trouble is to be avoided. Under the Bennett Government camps for single jobless were set up in Western Canada.

The proposal, however, meets only part of the problem which is occupying the attention of Canadians more and more as the annual session of Parliament and the probable election draw near. The insistence upon action which will lead to a definite, progressive program for security for both the employed and the unemployed is becoming greater.

Action Pends Against Japan And Reich, Washington Feels

(Continued from Page 1)

ters. One of these is a decision to press for repeal of the Neutrality Act at this session of Congress. The other is completion at the Treasury Department of a blueprint program for waging economic and financial warfare against Japan and Germany which, in the opinion of Treasury experts, would at the very least put the United States out of the business of aiding their campaigns of aggression and at the most would cripple their economies and block their aggressive intents.

If any doubt as to the President's meaning existed when he concluded delivering his message to Congress it was promptly clarified by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who interpreted it as a decision to back up protests against infringement on American rights "with moral, commercial and economic sanctions."

Senator Pittman added his opinion that Congress would approve and act favorably on such a policy "short of war, of course." To this phrase of qualification he offered the explanation: "But then, why shoot a man when you can starve him to death?"

"The question," he explained, "is whether we shall limit ourselves to protests about wrongs against our Government, or against our citizens, under treaties of peace with us, or whether we shall back up those protests with moral, financial and commercial sanctions. I think our Government has decided the latter course is both proper and essential."

Congress Can Stop It

It still lies within the power of Congress to prevent execution of the "sanctions" program. However, it would require immediate intervention by Congress. Many steps can be taken under existing tariff statutes.

First step actually contemplated would be extensive imposition of "countervailing duties" on Japanese and German goods under Section 303 of the Tariff Law which provides this form of retaliation for subsidized trade.

Section 337 of the Tariff Law would make it possible to prohibit all trade with Germany which is now going on on a barter basis. This section prohibits any "unfair" practice which tends to "restrain or monopolize" trade. Since barter trade denies opportunity to competitors who wish to trade freely and favors the importer who will deal on a barter basis, such trade is considered subject to prohibition under this section. Such action would virtually halt most trade with Germany.

Section 338 is most frequently mentioned, and a legal weapon of great effectiveness which would be used against Japan as well as Germany. It gives the President discretionary power to restrict, or prohibit in its entirety, imports from any country which discriminates against American trade or interests.

The definition is sufficiently broad as to permit immediate application of this provision to both Japan and Germany, in the opinion of many who have examined the law and the specific incidents of alleged Japanese and German discrimination.

When Effective

The President's power to act under Section 338 comes into effect, according to definition, whenever a country:

1. Imposes, directly or indirectly, upon the disposition in or transportation in transit through or re-exportation from such country of any article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States any unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation which is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country; or

2. Discriminates in fact against the commerce of the United States, directly or indirectly, by law or administrative regulation or practice, by or in respect to any customs, tonnage, or port duty, fee charge exaction, classification, regulation, condition, restriction, prohibition, in such manner as to place the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared with the commerce of any foreign country.

While there is reluctance in some Administration quarters to sue the powers available in these statutes without some affirmative sign of approval from Congress, the fact remains that it is possible to go far down the road of "sanctions" without the approval of Congress. So far as the program suggested in the President's message affirmative congressional action is necessary only on the question of repeal of the Neutrality Act.

The real congressional test of the President's "sanctions" policy is expected on the Neutrality Act issue. That may not come until late in the session, although every effort will apparently be made to seek early action. In the meantime the commercial and financial "sanctions" could be well advanced.

Chamberlain Plane In U. S. for Repairs

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The airplane that twice flew Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain from London to Germany last fall rested Jan. 4 among bales and boxes on a Wilmington pier, caught in a harbor labor tie-up.

The plane was sent here for repairs after being damaged in a forced landing in a fog last October.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ANGORA mittens and bonnets knit for young girls, made of the best angoras; mittens $4.00 pair, and bonnets $1.00, including yarn. Mrs. Margaret H. Ellis, 30 Holley Place, Torrington, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION desired as companion-attendant to young man, or older person desiring such service; experienced traveler, go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box X-2, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

AUSTRIAN resident in England, with sound experience and connection in textile is willing to act as agent for American or Continental European organizations interested in British market. Box W-1248, BCM/CSM, London.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2286 Church Ave., Brooklyn N Y BU 4-8849.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 FORD V-60 Standard Tudor; private owner; $350. Call Somerset 6283-M (Somerville, Mass.) or write Box D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEDDING

MARKS—Bedding specialists; hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th) N Y C TRafalgar 7-8196.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROODLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS DARLMAN RUG CO Main 4-9436 56 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn N Y

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 19 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. Exceptional "Buys" in living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, rugs, odd pieces; highest quality. Samples from better manufacturers, also selected items from fine homes. Complete line SIMMONS Beautyrest bedding. LLOYDS FURNITURE GALLERIES, 229 East 60th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St. N Y C ST.uyvesant 9-5573.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION housekeeper for elderly lady; state age, qualifications, religion, references. Write Box H-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A LADY living alone would receive elderly couple needing care, or guests who would desire a lovely guest home for rest or study; and large beautiful grounds for recreation; Christian Scientists preferred, price very reasonable. Address Mrs. Mary A. MacFarland, Pinehurst, Moore County, North Carolina.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS 9a Grand Ave. and Jefferson Sts. Baldwin L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 2700.

LOVING home offered permanent lady guest; care if desired. JANET CUBY 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 6158.

Multigraphing and Mimeographing

ACCURATE REPORTING CO., Julius A. Goerdeler, 291 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Prompt, careful attention to Mail Orders.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. Practitioner's office, light, unusually attractive; three afternoons. (Suite 1501) 1 E. 42nd St., MU. 2-2862 or MU. 4-6824.

PAYING GUESTS

"EDGEWATER," WESTPORT, CONN.—Lovely home, overlooking water; for study; business folks; week-ends or residence. Grace France. Tel. 4874.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
A home for rest, study and recreation. Also one house of small apartments with community kitchen. One hour's drive from the World's Fair Grounds. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
29 Years in Flatbush

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Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values; attractive apartments with country outlook; land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
16 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale N. Y.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
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71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — For business girls. Christian Scientists preferred; newly furnished and decorated studio rooms in refined modern elevator apartment; all home privileges; excellent transportation; near Christian Science church; reasonable. Irma Levenkind, 319 St. Johns Pl. Sterling 3-0118.

N. Y. C. 230 W. 76th (Apt. 4B)—Spacious, well-furnished, desirable; convenient transportation; suitable one, two. TR. 4-0843.

N. Y. C. 346 W. 56th St. (Apt. 1-E)—Desirable room for business woman. Circle 5-4267. Mrs. Mills.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, Repairing, etc. Delivery Service
156th St. and Barclay Ave. Flushing N Y
Independence 1-5555

SEWING

ALTERATIONS, REMODELING AND CUSTOM MADE GOWNS
MAE HECKLER
908 EDGEWOOD AVE.
TEL. 1409-W. PELHAM, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship, moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner. 1065 Madison Avenue N Y City Butterfield 8-3698.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in Air-Conditioning
Quiet Map Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1915

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE

BEHREN'S MARKET
192 Fairfield Avenue *Delivery*

Woman's Drug Store
Yardley Lentheric Houbigant
Harriet Hubbard Ayer
Lucien Lelong
1278 FAIRFIELD AVE.

MEIGS
NEW YEAR SALE OF MEN'S
OVERCOATS and SUITS
$22.50 Reg. $30

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S
Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

Save Exactly 20% On
Famous "Flexees" Foundations
20% OFF
on any "Flexees" combination or girdle—all models, all sizes.

HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We Clean Anything From Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

We Wish to Thank the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
for the nice business we enjoyed during 1938
The GREENWICH CAB CO.

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

Bergeron's Pharmacy
Exclusive Distributors for
LOUIS SHERRY
ICE CREAM
Tel. 228 26 West Putnam Ave.

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
Oil Fuels
Oil Burners
Tel. 2211

Ice Skates
Skis and Sleds
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

BUY YOUR CLOTHES
at
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be
SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

Fig Bran Muffins
30c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

We urge you to take advantage of our ENTIRE STOCK at
January Sale Prices
STYLETEX CO.
19 Colony Street Phone 1931

44th Semi-Annual Sale
NOW GOING ON
NEW YORK DRESS GOODS STORE
INCOPORATED
25 COLONY STREET Phone 1219

OUR JANUARY SALE
Now in Progress
Footwear of all kinds
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Phone 340

STROMBERG-CARLSON
RCA-VICTOR
PHILCO RADIO
CLARENCE H. KIMMEL
RADIO SALES AND SERVICE
95 Colony St. Phone 3900

MIDDLETOWN

WOODWARD DRUG CO.
A Century of Service
COSMETICS
Perfumes *Toilet Articles*
248 Main St. Phone 2801

WRUBEL'S
ANNUAL STOREWIDE JANUARY CLEARANCE
Reductions Up to 50% Off Original Prices

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3070

PELTON'S
Try Our Tasty Lunches
Delicious Wholesome
Two Convenient Stores
108 Main St. Phone 1409
186 East Main St. Phone 647

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Call
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
6-1125 344 STATE STREET
Please mention the Monitor.

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Christmas Cards
Costume Jewelry
Chapel Street, at The Taft

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Sale
ENNA JETTICKS
Discontinued Styles, $3.95 and $4.95
Regular Styles, $5.00 to $6.00
ARNOLD'S
Bostonians for Men—Buster Brown for Children
64 WALL ST., BISHOP BLDG., NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
Outfitters to
MEN and BOYS
53 WALL STREET NORWALK

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
Emerson & Elwood
43 North Main St., South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW! STOREWIDE
MID-WINTER CLEARANCES
WOMEN'S Coats—Furs—Dresses!
MEN'S and BOYS' Overcoats—Suits!
A FRANKEL SALE MEANS REAL SAVINGS
H. FRANKEL & SONS
STAMFORD, CONN.
"Charge It the Frankel Way"

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Sts., Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

For a Limited Time Only
RED CROSS SHOE SALE
A few styles not included
$4.95 Regularly 6.50
STUART'S
200 Atlantic St.

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
ONE PARK ROW
PHONE 4-1193

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

YALE LAUNDRY Inc.
579 Pacific Street
A Laundry Service for every household need
TEL. 3-1003

93RD SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE
Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS Inc
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
January, Month of Sales
HIGHLIGHTING
Annual White Sale
and Annual Corset Sale

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G.B.&H."
Our Annual
January Clearance Sale
Now in full progress
It will pay you well to take advantage of the low prices on standard lines of merchandise in this store-wide Clearance Sale.

The REDWOOD
Furniture Company
"THE HONEST STORE"
East Main at Mill St., Phone 3-3107

Tall Sterling Candle Sticks
Special Value at $5.00 a pair
W. E. Pierpont, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Annual January Clearance of Winter Fashions
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street, Waterbury

We extend cordial
New Year Greetings
to all our Monitor friends
JANE KELLY, Inc.
33 Center Street Tel. 4-3226

JANUARY SALE
Hundreds of bargains in every department of the store.
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

Buy His Gifts
at
HOAG & TAYLOR'S
MEN'S FURNISHERS
Maiden Lane at James Street

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
234 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

WHITNEY'S
January Sales
Mean Savings for Every Purse
SHOP TODAY

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

PURNER'S MILLINERY
and
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
118 Washington Ave., Endicott, N. Y.

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
Low Prices for Beautiful Shoes

CLEARANCE SALES
Following Christmas our annual pre-inventory sales of clothes for men, women, and children. Smart new apparel at the beginning of winter at great savings. Our annual white sale of bedding also in January
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Comstock's
Outfitters for Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue Tel. 1030

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
821½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
PHONE HU 1580

Reeser Coal Co.
Solid Fuels for Domestic and Industrial Use
431 Woodward Ave., Univ. 4701, 4702

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
LIGHT CARTING
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
4949 Main St. Un. 6600
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor

GRANT 3345
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal that Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 ELM STREET PHONE 48

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

To our Customers
We extend our sincere wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year and many thanks for your loyalty and patronage during 1938.
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET

The NEW
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

ITHACA

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2141

ROTHSCHILD'S
is Headquarters for
MRS. STEVENS' CANDIES

JAMESTOWN

See the New Jamestown Made
BLACKSTONE WASHERS
$39.95 up now on display at
NELSON'S
of Jamestown
Appliance Dept., 106 E. 2nd St.

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

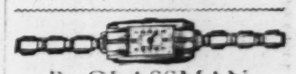
24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7028

To Be Sure Go To
Bigelow's
Jamestown's Big Store

JOHNSTOWN

Lead a Colorful Life in the new "NELLY DONS", Underwear, Hosiery, Smocks, House Coats.
IDAMAE SHOPPE
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

LARCHMONT



B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, GIFTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, VACUUMS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE

Watch for Our
Annual January 1-3 Off Sale
For Two Weeks Starting Friday Jan. 13
Freedman's Dept. Store

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

Tremendous Reductions on RADIOS
R.C.A. Authorized Dealer
Freedman Hardware Store
7-9-11 W. Main Street

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterer's—Grocers
Distributors Birds Eye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
36 EAST MAIN STREET BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1139—PHONES—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SALE JAN. 4TH TO 14TH
Red Cross Shoes
Regular $6.50
Sale $4.95
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BENDIX DUYSEN, *Delicatessen*
Home Cooking Our Specialty
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

PRE-INVENTORY SALE
of Misses' and Women's Apparel
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FOREST HILLS

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew.
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210

SALE of ALL FLEXEES
(Girdles)
at 20% SAVING
ROSTON'S
72-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-4515

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

World's Fair Beauty Salon

All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Monday to Thursday
3 Items $1.25
Bou. 8-9838 119-59 UNION TURNPIKE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

josephine joseph, inc.
254 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND
Hempstead 1688
Dresses, Gowns, Sportswear, Coats, Suits

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

CHEVROLET
GARDEN CITY GARAGE
INCORPORATED
Sales CHEVROLET *Service*
TEL. GARDEN CITY 9400

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

Jackson Heights Community Garage, Inc.
Living Room Comfort in Your Car with an Arvin Hot Water Heater
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices. Warren's Oyster Biscue and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

JAMAICA

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863
Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Ask for Estimates
LEE HENDRICKSON
Tel. Lyn 6206 74 Taft Avenue

M. L. LEVISON
Hardware
House Furnishings
Floor Coverings
NuEnamel Paint
35 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lyn. 75

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1564

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

QUEENS VILLAGE HAND LAUNDRY
Wet Wash Service—10 lbs. 49c—4c each additional lb.
Flat Work Service—10 lbs. $1.00—8c each additional lb.
Queens Village Service—10 lbs. $1.25—10c each additional lb.
Queens Village Hand Service—11 lbs. $1.50—12c each additional lb.
50% Flat
A Discount of 25% for a Trial Bundle
94-50 22nd St. Phone Missouri 7-4421
We Call and Deliver at Your Convenience

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

Licensed Electricians Vir. 7-5392
GEBERTH & PLATZ
105-02 Jamaica Avenue
Radio—Vacuum Cleaners
Electrical Appliances
SERVICE AND REPAIRS

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JAHN'S
Soda, Candy, Luncheon
Now specializing in
HOME-MADE CANDIES
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

JANUARY SALE!
Save 25 to 40% on all Fur and Cloth Coats in our regular stock.
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Ave., cor. 104th Street

½ Yearly Sale!
Splendid Savings
Paramount Shoe Shop
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Draperies
Curtains
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

Huettinger's Beauty Salon

Specialists in Permanent Waving
85-15 Jamaica Ave.
Bet. 85th and 86th Sts.
Virginia 7-2320

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
All FLEXEES garments at 20% discount during January.
8019 JAMAICA AVE. VIR. 7-1380
HEADY AND TREMMEL

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945
January Sale
On All Dresses
Emilie Dress Shop

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3941
Orders Called For and Delivered

NEW YORK

Long Island

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

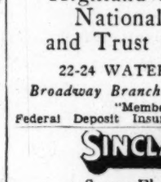
Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners* *Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* 89 Phone
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
Service
Lovely Flowers
Arranged by
JAMES D. ROUGH EDITH C. BARLETTA
The Flower Shop, Inc.
45 Gramatan Ave. Oakwood 0101

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and POWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For As Little as
$1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

NEW ROCHELLE

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office Branch Office
542 Main Street 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 8876

GREGORY'S
Semi-Annual Corset Sale
10% TO 20% OFF
Corsets Fitted and Altered
Expert Corsetieres
854 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE *(Continued)*

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 9075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ROCHELLE
HOUSE OF MUSIC
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS
- RECORDS

Compare our Quality and Service
76 Centre Ave. New Rochelle 4317

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

AGNES MEAGHER
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless. Odorless. Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Brooklyn

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S
FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street

Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants
Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolfs Lane

Automotive Station
Burgess B. Field
INCORPORATED
Boston Road at Hutchinson River Parkway
Pelham Manor, N. Y.
SUNOCO Esso

Wolf's Lane Delicatessen
INCORPORATED
299 WOLF'S LANE
Imported and Domestic Products
All Kinds Sandwiches
Home Baked Goods
FREE DELIVERY
Phone 2166 Pelham Joseph Genteman

NEW YORK

PELHAM *(Continued)*

Tel. PELHAM 3838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Markets
125 Fifth Ave. *Free Delivery* 299 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pel. 3320 *Service* Tel. Pel. 3300
We Appreciate Your Green Slips

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey, Platt & Co.
JANUARY STORE-WIDE CLEARANCE SALE
Big values in every department! Fashions for yourself . . . equipment for your home . . and savings for your budget!

FAMOUS SHOES
Reduced!
Matrix, Treadeasy, Debi-Stride, Rhythm-Step and Collegebred Shoes—all priced lower for immediate clearance!
Originally $6.50 to $10.00
Now $4.75 to $5.75
SHOE DEPARTMENT
Luckey, Platt & Co.

B & M FOOD MARKET
469 Main Street Phone 6160
We Carry a Full Line of
57 HEINZ VARIETIES

January White Sales
THE WALLACE COMPANY
We wish our many friends
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street near Market

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Known for Quality and Dependability
SPECIAL
20% DISCOUNT
for limited time only
Call Monroe 8484

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
"Not How Cheap but How Good"
FRED WABNITZ
1057 Clinton Avenue South
We Deliver—Phone Mon. 9241

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER *(Continued)*

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES DINNERS
SODAS CANDIES
NO JAZZ—NO LIQUOR

VAN INGEN
Fuel Service
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 63

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

CHARLES
Hairdresser
Permanent Waving
Theatre Bldg. Scarsdale, N. Y.
80 Garth Road Telephone 4115

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

• Skates, Skis, Sleds
Radiator Enclosures and Covers
Air Moisteners—Ventilators
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
Tel. 3454 . 1 Garth Road, Scarsdale

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced Graduate Corsetiere
45 Harwood Court Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

Sam John Schlosser
Designer of Harmonious Interiors
Upholstery, Draperies, Slip Covers
Stratton Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Larch. 2591

Marie Elizabeth Shop
Lingerie—Dresses
Featuring Frocks for Business, School, Home or Cruising at $2.98 and $3.98
No charge for alterations.
108 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 55

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
Hartsdale, New York
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

Atlantic
Petroleum Products
Are Powerfully Better
REDMOND'S GASOLINE STATION
PAUL CHRISTIAN, Manager
194 ERIE BOULEVARD

ESSOHEAT
The Oil Fuel
THE O-GAS-CO
Sales Corporation
PHONE 4-3194

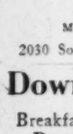
Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Neckwear—Mark Cross Gloves
Flannel Robes
259 State Street Tel. 4-9510

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY *(Continued)*

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
Barney's
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-3411

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street


WALK-OVER SHOES
New Low Price
For Women, $6.50
For Men, $6.75
420 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

clearance sale
of coats and dresses
now in progress at
berkeley-smith
405 state st.

SPORTING GOODS
Togs, Ski Equipment, Gloves, Mittens, Rubber Foot Wear
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
16-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
January Clearance of
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
325 State Street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

MAGRUDER'S
Candies of Character
60c Pound
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
2030 South Salina Tel. 4-9447

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E Genesee St Tel 2-0163

C. S. WICKHAM
General Automobile and Truck Repairing. All Work Guaranteed.
457 Burnet Ave., Tel. 3-9707
Res. Tel. Liverpool 220

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

For Complete Line of Dairy Products
Call North Troy 56
Anderson's Dairy Farms
Route 40
Buy your Ice Cream at our dairy.

RUN-PROOF STOCKINGS
1.35 Value 1.00
VASA'S
GLOVES, HOSIERY SHOP
452 Broadway Tel. 7054
Mail Orders Filled
Kid Glove Repairing

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Circulating Library
Books Stationery
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
261-267 Columbia Street Phone 251

WHITE PLAINS
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tire Service Inc.
U. S. Batteries with new Uscoloid Lifetime Separators
Drive in Service
45 Orawoupum Street
Phone White Plains 1245

Suburban Resilient Floors
Incorporated
Flooring Engineers and Contractors
LINOLEUMS LINOLEUM ASPHALT TILE
RUBBER TILE WALL COVERINGS
ZENITHERM
104 EAST POST ROAD, Cor. Grand St.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 10159

HEATING, PLUMBING
VENTILATION
To Solve Your Heating Problems
Is Our Business
HENRY F. RAAB INC
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7740-41

PARKWAY LAUNDRY
Ask about our
Budget Service
Tel. White Plains 9788
Also Rye 330
For New Rochelle and Pleasantville call Enterprise 7180

"Dedicated to the Service of the Community"
Reemer
CANDIES—ICE CREAM—TOILETRIES
Main at Mamaroneck Ave.
Identical Management With Druss Post Road Pharmacy

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

VISIT OUR
SODA FOUNTAIN
TRY OUR BALCONY LUNCH
Get acquainted with our toiletries
HARRY A. REYNOLDS
PHARMACY, INC.
91 Mamaroneck Av. W. P. 8656

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2565

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
Clearance
Reductions from 25%—50%
• CHOICE OF ENTIRE STOCK
• COATS—DRESSES—HATS
• EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Storewide Clearance Sale!
SUITS and OVERCOATS
as low as $19.00
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
HAIR... HANDS... FACE
FIGURE
173 MAMARONECK AVENUE
White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 7212

YONKERS
NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialists
—Phones—
YONKERS 8800 BEVERLY 8800
HASTINGS 1919

January Clearance Sale
Now in Progress
DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

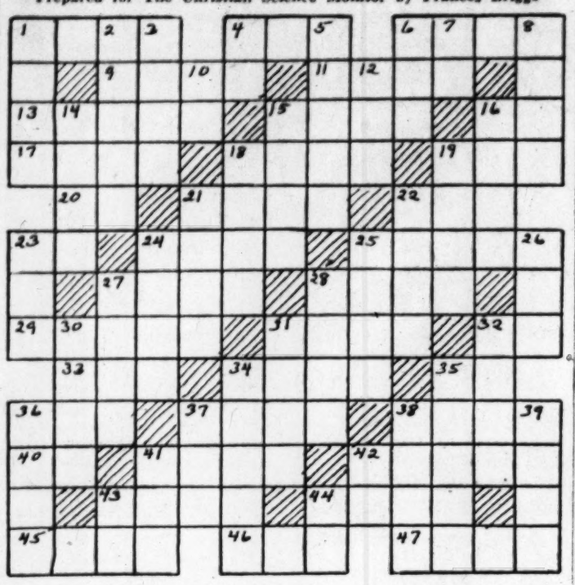
PIERPOINTS
119 NEW MAIN STREET
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order:
YONKERS 2574—2575—2576—2577

ROSE CAMILE DRESS SHOPPE
DRESSES FORMERLY
$6.95 to $9.75 now $4.90
$16.95 to $19.75 now $10.90
MISS ROSE HIGGINS MISS CAMILE

Daily Features Page

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Is a sculpin a bird, fish, or tree?
4—How was Mother Hubbard described?
6—Who was eleventh king of Judah?
9—What would you find in a hennery?
11—43,560 square feet of land is what?
13—Is skittles a place or a sport?
15—Who was a priest who returned with Zerubbabel?
16—Musical note.
17—To what genus of tropical shrubs does tea belong?
18—Whiteness of what is often alluded to in Bible?
19—Mars was Roman god of what?
20—You and me.
21—What was first name of Fernandez, Spanish navigator?
22—What is a product of the potter's art?
23—Right (abbr.).
24—If you dried peat, it would more easily do what?
25—What does rayon resemble (pl.)?
27—The young of an elephant is called what?
28—How would you describe Goliath?
29—What did Samuel Pepys write?
31—What English word is derived from Anglo-Saxon "same"?
32—What was Biblical name of Heliopolis?
33—Jehovah fashioned Eve from what?
34—The black sheep of "Mother Goose" had three bags of what?
35—Article.
36—In bowling, what is one of wooden pieces to be bowled at?
37—If you had a brigantine, would you cook, jail, wear, or sail it?
38—What is a widgeon?
40—While.
41—Who shot an apple from his little boy's head?
42—What Italian river flows into the Mediterranean?
43—In poetry, cows are often called what?
44—What English word is derived from Anglo-Saxon "lufu"?
45—What musical instrument was much used by Greeks?
46—The Adriatic is what?
47—What is the poetic name for Ireland?

Down

1—How would you describe the mythical Pegasus?
2—What are sabots?
3—Who was wife of Zeus?
4—Bone.
5—Who was the friend of Pythias?
6—What did Noah construct of gopher-wood?
7—What pronoun would you use in speaking of Leander?
8—Where did Joram overcome the Edomites?
10—Book of Galatians is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
12—What nursery rhyme animal jumped over the moon?
14—Who was third son of Ham?
15—What Biblical character sealed the covenant?
16—Who was the companion of Paul in Rome?
18—What is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore?
19—What separates China from Mongolia?
21—What month was named after Julius Caesar?
22—Who went with Jack to fetch a pail of water?
23—What sea parted?
24—What is the projection extending back from the point of a fishhook?
25—Who consulted Samuel as a seer?
26—What was relationship of Lamech to Methuselah?
27—Who built Enoch?
28—Is a zax a fish, bird, or tool?
30—Who was goddess of the rainbow?
31—Humus is the organic part of what?
32—What is the first word in fairy tales?
34—Where do the Welsh live?
35—Who composed "Fra Diavolo"?
36—What apostle was born at Tarsus?
37—What coin might you spend in Japan?
38—What do loons do that all birds do not?
39—What coin might you spend in Persia?
41—In baseball, extra innings are played when ninth one ends in what?
42—Toward.
43—What is the symbol for krypton?
44—What State is south of Arkansas (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Onward and Upward!

Never mind what has been. Remember that every morning begins a new day—a day for fresh endeavor, a day that may, and should be, filled with hope and gladness.

Don't add to your blunders by condemning yourself too harshly for your errors and shortcomings. Better folks than you have made worse mistakes and bigger failures.

Forgive yourself as fully and freely as you would forgive another, and go cheerily on, leaving the shadows of regret behind.—Anon.

In Lighter Vein

Challenge!

"Eyes right!" thundered the Negro lieutenant.

"You's wrong!" came from the depth of the black troops.

Assuring Return

Departing Guest: "Thanks very much for lending me your umbrella—but what a quaint handle it's got."

Host: "Yes, it's an invention of my own. It explodes if not returned within three days."—Humorist.

Brief

Sandy was in love. He went to the florist's and hesitated between roses and carnations.

Florist (by way of encouragement): "Say it with flowers. What about a dozen roses?"

Sandy: "Ah, yes! But I'm a man of few words—two will do."—Die Grüne Post.

Enough Is Enough

The wireless operator on a small vessel was allowed to take the wheel for a short spell. His first attempt was a poor show, and the course steered was very erratic as shown by the wake of the vessel.

Just as a rather bad zigzag was made, the captain arrived on the bridge, scowled, and remarked:

"Here, my lad, I don' mind your writing your name on the face of the ocean, but don't trouble to go back to dot the i."

Exit

The party was dreadfully dull, and the guests were sitting round, looking and feeling very bored. The hostess, in an attempt to infuse a little pep into the proceedings, said brightly: "Well, what shall we do next? Does anyone know a really good game we can play?"

"Well," a normally gay young man suggested, "I know a decent guessing game. How do we play? Well, first of all I go out—and everyone spends the rest of the evening trying to guess where I've gone!"—Tit-Bits.

Little Chauncey

"Can't we talk this over, man to man?"

'Tiger Puss'

Monitor Camera Club from Alice Chauncey, Croyde, North Devonshire, Eng.

Quotation for Today

WHAT matter where your feet stand, or wherewith your hands are busy; so that it is the spot where God has put you, and the work which He has given you to do?
—GEORGE ELIOT.

Faith and Works

Sir Walter Scott relates that he once encountered a remarkable ferryman on one of the firths of Scotland, a man who chose a simple but most graphic method of teaching a great truth.

Scott noticed that the ferryman had two oars, one marked with the word "Faith," and the other "Works." He asked what that was for.

"I will show you," replied the boatman. He picked up a single oar, "Faith," and started to row, but the boat only turned round and round. Then he tried both oars together, and the boat went straight ahead.

No further explanation was necessary.

Brevities

Punch (C): People with long outstanding thumbs have artistic temperaments, we read. They should also be very showy exponents of the Lambeth Walk.

Detroit News: "For those who need its vitamins but dislike its taste, the oyster comes now in tablet form." A smart manufacturer would include a pearl in every third package.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: A British scientist has produced sugar chemically, suggesting the possibility of making all foodstuffs in factories. Then we would all live in cities and use the country to park our cars.

Los Angeles Times: "If given a truffle," asks a radio quiz, "would you wear it, eat it, or sit on it?" Couldn't we ignore it?

The Chaff From the Wheat

One of the striking characteristics of successful persons is their faculty of determining the relative importance of different things. There are many things which it is desirable to do; a few are essential, and there is no more useful quality of the human mind than that which enables its possessor at once to distinguish which the few essential things are.—Anon.

Borrowed Fun

Monitor Camera Club from Juliette Jaques, Antwerp, Belgium

Love Finds a Way

Hollywood, Calif.

Some months ago, a motion picture company was making a picture on location, on what is still called "the Old Lasky Ranch," which is just over the brow of a hill from Griffith Park. On the day of the disastrous fire in Griffith Park, many little animals—rabbits, red and gray bushy-tailed squirrels, ground squirrels, quail, a little red fox, several groundhogs, and one small deer—came over the top of the hill, and took refuge in the brush on the ranch side.

As the fire became hotter and hotter behind them, they crept nearer and nearer to the movie set. When the members of the company and crew discovered them peering timidly out of the bushes, a gentle spray of water was played over that part of the hill from the great hose that the company had rigged up to protect the set, in case the fire fighters in the park did not succeed in keeping the fire in check. The animals were scorched, their eyes were full of terror, but they at once understood the friendly overture, and crowded in under the spray, still keeping under cover of the brush. Their mute gratitude was a wonderful thing to see.

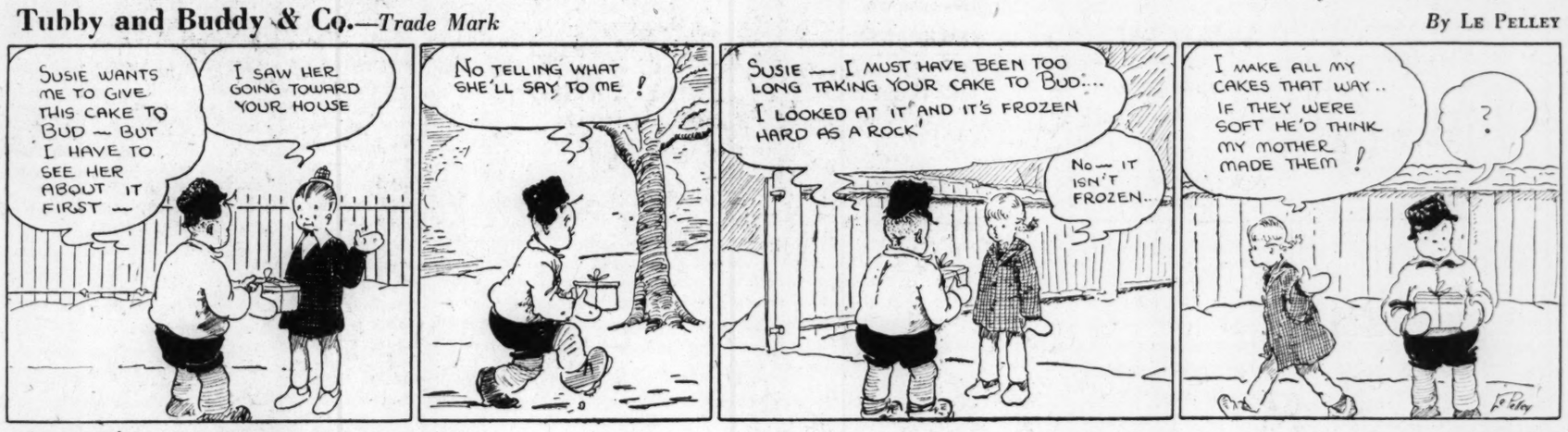
When the box lunches were served to the actors, many began to toss fragments of food to the little refugees. Everything from bits of bread, meat, lettuce out of sandwiches, and pie and cake was eagerly eaten; and the hungry creatures finally formed a fringe of supplicants right down at the lower edge of the brush—foxes, quail, deer, groundhogs, rabbits, squirrels all crowded together, fear of each other, and of man, forgotten in the joy of the blessings they were sharing.

Before the company departed that night, the crew spent an hour—after their hard day's work—making great puddles of water, drenching the brush, and finally filling a big tub with water for the comfort of the little animals that had trusted them. Then every available scrap of food was scattered about the water holes.

The next morning every member of the company was delighted to see innumerable tracks all about the water puddles, and the tub of water was half empty. But, the emergency over, the timid guests of the night before had disappeared, leaving behind them a pleasant memory.

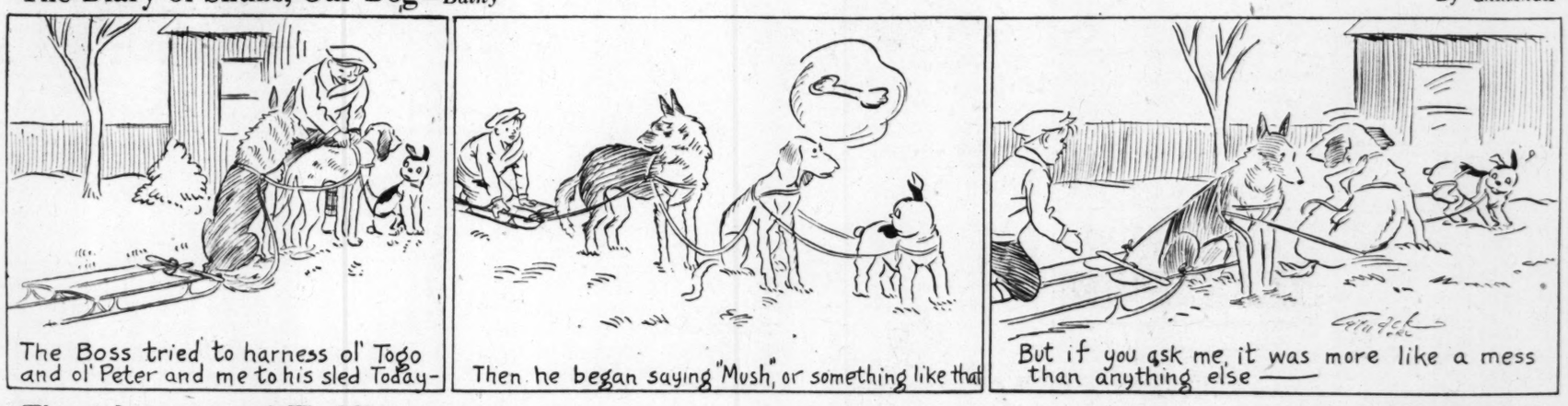
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Trade Mark*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE WANTS ME TO GIVE THIS CAKE TO BUD — BUT I HAVE TO SEE HER ABOUT IT FIRST —
I SAW HER GOING TOWARD YOUR HOUSE
NO TELLING WHAT SHE'LL SAY TO ME !
SUSIE — I MUST HAVE BEEN TOO LONG TAKING YOUR CAKE TO BUD:... I LOOKED AT IT AND IT'S FROZEN HARD AS A ROCK'
NO — IT ISN'T FROZEN..
I MAKE ALL MY CAKES THAT WAY.. IF THEY WERE SOFT HE'D THINK MY MOTHER MADE THEM !
?

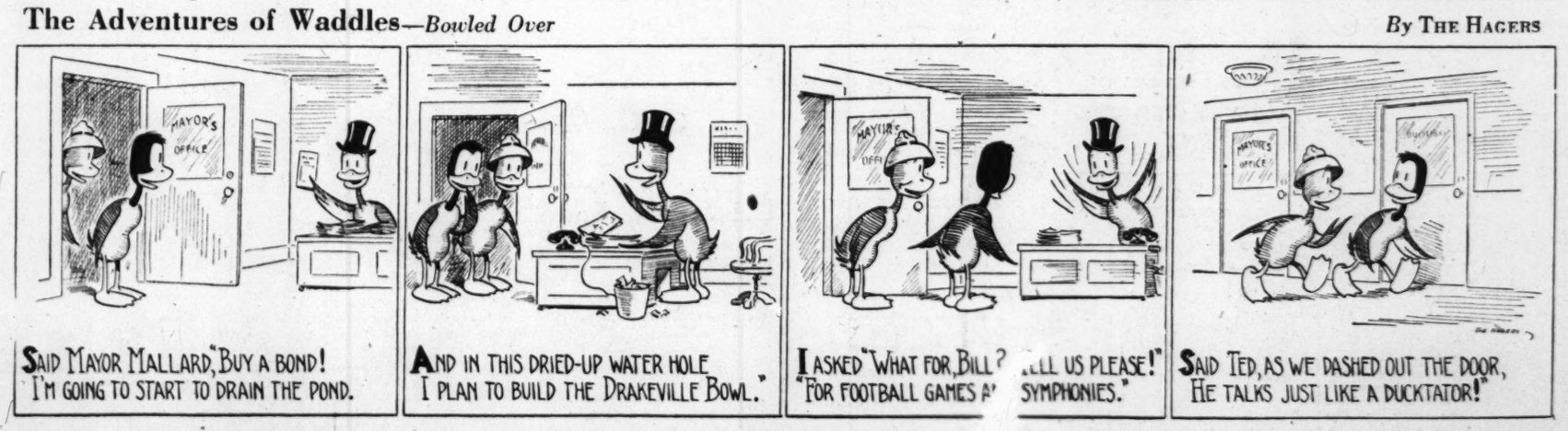
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Balky*

By CARMACK

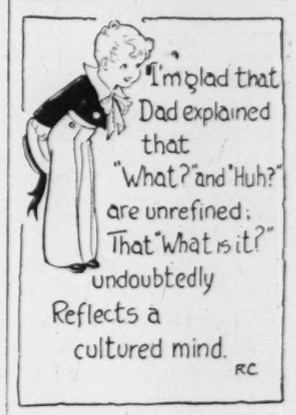

The Boss tried to harness ol' Togo and ol' Peter and me to his sled Today-
Then he began saying "Mush", or something like that
But if you ask me, it was more like a mess than anything else —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bowled Over*

By THE HAGERS


MAYOR'S OFFICE
SAID MAYOR MALLARD, "BUY A BOND! I'M GOING TO START TO DRAIN THE POND.
AND IN THIS DRIED-UP WATER HOLE I PLAN TO BUILD THE DRAKEVILLE BOWL."
I ASKED "WHAT FOR, BILL?
"FOR FOOTBALL GAMES A
SYMPHONIES."
SAID TED, AS WE DASHED OUT THE DOOR, HE TALKS JUST LIKE A DUCKTATOR!"

Manly Manners



Did You Ever Wonder

How 'Uncle Sam' Got His Name?

"Uncle Sam" as presented by the cartoonists at home and abroad is not, of course, a portrait, nor even a caricature, of any special person. Yet it seems likely that at one time there was an "Uncle Sam" and that from this person came this fanciful symbol for the United States.

It all dates back to the time of the War of 1812. It seems that there was a commissarial contractor by the name of Ebenezer Anderson, and that he had a store yard located at Troy, on the Hudson River.

Mr. Anderson had in his employ a Samuel Wilson, known in those parts as "Uncle Sam." It was Sam Wilson's duty to help superintend the examination of provisions. If he found that they were all right, he stamped the packages with the letters "E. A.-U. S."—for Ebenezer Anderson, United States."

A local wit, upon being asked the meaning of the letters, answered that they stood for "Ebenezer Anderson and Uncle Sam." The joke caught the public fancy and soon spread throughout the country.

The next step beyond identifying the nation by the name, because Uncle Sam Wilson's initials were said to be stamped on Government goods, was to embody the symbol in a cartoon character.

The first cartoonist to do this was F. Bellew, who pictured "Uncle Sam" for the New York "Lantern," in the issue of March 13, 1852. But it was the famous cartoonist, Thomas Nast who, in 1870 for Harper's Weekly, added the familiar whiskers and stars in his costume.

W. P. Keasbey

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democracy and Defense

AMERICANS of every party and place will join in applauding President Roosevelt's eloquent call for stronger defense in his annual message to Congress. Particularly appealing was his linking of three "indispensable" institutions:

> The defense of religion, of democracy and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one we must now make up our minds to save all!

On that common ground, the national unity which Mr. Roosevelt termed essential to defense is instantly achieved.

In the debate which must follow when defense gets into more specific terms and questions of What? Where? How? begin to divide, it will be well to remember this broad basis of unity. For quickly the President's message itself invokes questions. There is anything but national unity on many features of the Administration's domestic program, particularly on the two main phases the President mentioned, its methods for bringing "capital and man-power together" and its policy of "national investment" out of an unbalanced budget.

But those policies need further discussion and for the moment it will be well to keep to defense, for that is the dominant and dynamic element of the President's program today. One of the inevitable questions which arise when we start to think through the defense problem is, "What is to be defended?" Mr. Roosevelt gives a clear answer—"Religion, democracy and good faith among nations." He says the challenge is economic and military, and would of course include defense of national economic and territorial interests.

It is well to think of all these things, for they enter into the next question about defense: "Where?" Mr. Roosevelt's answer is, in effect, At home, by making democracy work; in the Western Hemisphere, by "continental solidarity" along the Lima lines; and wherever American ideals or interests are attacked, by ending neutrality legislation which may give "aid to an aggressor" and by readiness of armed defense which will lessen the "probability of attack."

In this reply the President partially answers the other question: "How defend democracy?" In a few days he will make further answer in specific recommendations to Congress for increase and improvement of the armed forces and mobilization of industrial resources. This may be called technical defense. The army and navy want efficiency first of all—steady, careful building. The President apparently is interested in a quicker, more spectacular program that could be used primarily for what may be called diplomatic defense. The American people will need to think much about these two concepts in the next few months. On this question they must "know what is going on and where they are going."

For here is where misunderstanding and differences will be hardest to meet. Americans are awakening to the fact that they cannot live unto themselves. Their supposedly isolated country has been profoundly affected by the shifting of a border 4,000 miles away in Europe and by an undeclared war 6,000 miles away across the Pacific. They do not know how vitally their national interests are affected but their own emotions have convinced them that they could not keep out of a world war.

They will attempt more vigorously than in 1917 to make sure that it is really democracy they are called on to defend—they have some questions on that score in Latin America and in Europe—but they recognize that defense begins beyond the actual shores of the continent. They will applaud Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that "war is not the only means of commanding a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." They will support the stronger economic and diplomatic measures the Administration is taking and preparing to take.

Most of them would like to see economic sanctions really applied before military measures are attempted. And judging by articles and hundreds of letters submitted for the Monitor's special democracy issue of January 11, an overwhelming number believe that the most important element in the defense of democracy is what the President called the "underlying strength of citizenship," the peaceable spiritual rearmament which is understood only when the religious factor in democracy is fully appreciated and utilized. They would like to see the defensive implications of the President's statement that religion "is the source of the other two—democracy and international good faith" really carried out in the daily living of democrats.

A New Broom for the Bay State?

IT MAY be necessary to go through with a formal investigation of Massachusetts administrative affairs of the last few years, as Speaker Christian A. Herter urged in his address to the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday. The incoming Governor cannot offer a wide program of governmental reorganization as Governor Cross did in Connecticut eight years ago, or as Governor Vanderbilt has done in Rhode Island this week. Such reorganization in Massachusetts was accomplished by Calvin Coolidge two decades ago. The improvements that must come will apply mainly to administration.

Governor Saltonstall goes into office today with a State House largely filled with department heads and other administrators appointed during the last four years when competence often played second fiddle to political expediency. Unless he is given some support in installing honest, efficient subordinates he will obviously be under great handicap. If an investigation, such as Mr. Herter proposes, could search out incompetency to the end that it might be corrected or the incompetent official removed, and not merely rehash scandals for political reasons, it might serve a worth-while end.

Browsing in Pleasant Pastures

FROM the quiet campus of Hamilton College in the village of Clinton, New York, a fresh, pleasant breeze blows into the wider world of education. College education is not all lectures and required reading, they think at Hamilton, so a "browsing room" is set aside in the library where students may forget "must" books and indulge their individual tastes in reading classical and modern authors. Here they find a carefully chosen collection of 1500 volumes covering nearly all fields of literature in which to browse between classes and in other leisure hours.

Such reading, once condemned as "haphazard," turns out, rather, to cultivate a taste for varied books. An alumnus of the college calls this oasis "one of the pleasantest rooms in the world." And why shouldn't it be, for the aim is to choose each book as the best of its kind, and the room contains no volume that has on it the stigma of being required reading. A book has to pass an examination to get into the collection and fifty or so are flunked out in a year, placed in general circulation and their place taken by others with more browsing appeal. So popular is the room that it is kept open fourteen hours on weekdays and eight on Sundays.

There may be similar rooms under other names in other institutions. Their appeal should be widespread. They will make oldsters wish they might go back to college and browse a while. It's wise to turn one's thinking out to pasture once in a while. Reflection and serenity not only bring new riches, but a fresh savor and new vigor to intellectual resources.

What, No "Whereases"?

WHEREAS the hanging of preliminary clauses on pieces of proposed legislation has become something of a congressional nuisance, William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, has resolved upon a sort of plow-under campaign for "whereases." Inaugurated or at least elaborated by some of the drafters of New Deal legislation, there has arisen a custom of prefacing important bills with a number of explanatory and argumentative phrases sometimes intended as a guide to administrators of the proposed law and sometimes apparently designed as a bit of persuasion to the Supreme Court to declare the act constitutional. Speaker Bankhead holds they are out of place in a law, which "should state only the law." This is doubtless sound logic, but without some "whereases" to explain the matter how will anyone figure out afterward why some laws came to be passed?

Press Freedom and the Guild

WITH the unionization of a third of America's newspapermen under the American Newspaper Guild, the question whether their allegiance to organized labor threatens a free press is being broached in many quarters. Now that the Guild is "committed to Lewis's C.I.O.," Henry F. Pringle asks in January Scribner's, "Will a reporter covering, for example, the epic struggle between A.F.L. and the C.I.O. be able to wholly retain his objectivity when he belongs to a C.I.O. union?"

That is a fair question which, one should assume, every Guild member is willing to ask himself. For the sake of that all-important objectivity, however, it should be recognized that this question poses a parallel one. Are publishers opposed to the Guild able wholly to retain their objectivity by making sure that their newspapers do not unfairly withhold or distort the news concerning activities they oppose in principle?

Surely the danger of a press rendered unfree by biased news comes from more than one direction. One may question why the Guild should take sides on political issues. Yet it is true that many publishers' opinions are no less one-sided, even when undeclared.

In Scribner's, Mr. Pringle reports that even the publishers who "decline to deal with the Guild have pondered the wisdom of instituting its reforms, and many of them have done so." This is in line with the increasing tolerance employers are showing toward responsible unionism generally. And as responsibility and tolerance grow they should dispel tension and distrust on both sides, two-edged tools which at times have jeopardized a free press. Co-operation can help to promote the freedom of the press by instilling the spirit of freedom within the press.

Insurgent Burgos

Spain at War

NO CITY in Spain has experienced more of a revival of importance than Burgos, capital of the insurgents. It was here the Roman Catholic kings received Columbus after his second voyage to America, but for several centuries it had suffered something of a decline.

Its once silent streets and dreary plazas are again filled with the descendants of grandees and nobles, spurned by the Republic of 1931. Its cafés are replete once more with those to whom political ambitions mean everything.

New hotels and places of entertainment have come into being. The Casino of Burgos—the club of the elite—has opened its doors to señoritas, old and young, who meet to knit and make garments for the men at the front.

* * *

As of yore, the young people, dressed as well as the times permit, carry out the time-honored paseo as evening falls. Among the topics as eagerly discussed as the news from the front is the question of silk stockings, zephyrs for shirts and worsted for suits, of which there is a lack.

Nationalist Spain possesses in abundance most things, except just those dearest to those anxious to look their best. Lack of cosmetics and toilet requisites of every kind is a cause for concern among the señoritas.

The foreign visitor to Burgos is most likely to approach by way of the main Paris-Madrid railway from Hendaye and the frontier. He will have left behind the green slopes of the lower Pyreneean foothills and the more impressive Sierra de Aralar.

* * *

After crossing the Ebro River at Miranda and entering the bare, torrid plains of Old Castile, the visitor may learn for the first time the meaning of the word "sun-baked." As he gazes from the train window at the poverty-stricken little huddle of hovels which forms a Castilian village, shadeless or windswept according to the season, in the yellow plain, he will perceive the full meaning of the phrase about "scraping a living from the soil."

It is in the northern part of this uninviting plain that the city of Burgos stands.

On the whole it is not a resort the visitor who wished to enjoy the Spanish climate would select. Icy winds blow frequently from the north. The climate has even been described as "nine-months an ice-box, three months a furnace." But its streets are wider in general than those of most Spanish towns of the same size. Its dominating physical features are its citadel and cathedral. In like manner its life hitherto seemed to be dominated by the Army and the Church.

R. A. CALVERT

Third of Five Articles

A Needed Push

It Wa'n't His Stove

Book News of the Day

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE'S A PURITAN IN BABYLON (New York: Macmillan. $3.50) is many books in one. It is a definitive biography of Calvin Coolidge. It is a compendium of Mr. White's own lifetime of political experience giving his analysis of American political types and practices: the old-style party boss like Guy Currier, the ways of political conventions, the tricks and the meaning of the game from precinct to White House. It is an economic layman's study of the "Coolidge bull market," hence readable and perhaps as profitable as the many expert studies. It is, incidentally, an uncommenting but devastating revelation of the political activities of Chief Justice Taft through the mid-'twenties.

This book is not a "quickie," not a journalistic rehash of known data, but a hard-working job of research including details that would escape the academic historian, written with Mr. White's sprightly, mischievous lucidity. He draws on three important sources hitherto untapped or unorganized: the invaluable Taft letters in the Library of Congress, the unpublished notes of the late Irwin H. (Ike) Hoover, the chief White House usher, and the memories of the Whites themselves and of scores of living persons who have freely given the sort of material that is too often lost. These sources, atop the better known fields of information, make this biography almost unique in the way of plums and tit-bits to bring it to life.

Coolidge, says Mr. White, was "a perfect throw-back to the more primitive days of the Republic, a survivor of a spiritual race that has almost passed from the earth . . . honest, shrewd, sentimental, resolute." The philosophy that dominated his life came from his Amherst teacher, Prof. Charles E. Garman. It was a faith that in time of crisis people "can know the truth, that when it is presented to them they must accept it," and that the counsels of expediency (the "quarterback theory" of F. D. R.) may safely be ignored.

The theory is illustrated by the story of young Coolidge in Black River Academy. Some pranksters tied a rope to the leg of a stove, dragged it clappity-bang down the stairs not far from where Calvin was sleeping.

"But Calvin," said the investigating professor, "you must have heard the noise when the stove rolled down the stairs?"

Calvin admitted it. "Then why didn't you do something, give the alarm?"

"It wa'n't my stove!" said Calvin. "The boy," adds Mr. White, "who was the father of the man. Whenever he found temptation to spread the alarm he always remembered that 'it wa'n't his stove.'"

So, when the Teapot Dome scandal festered and broke, Mr. Coolidge was silent. The bull market rose all around him to its fantastic proportions. He was often urged to try to stem the tide. It wa'n't his stove. Prof. William Z. Ripley told Coolidge of the "prestidigitation, double-shuffling, honey-fugling, horn-swoggling and skulduggery" that characterized much of the business done in Wall Street. It wa'n't his stove. When Will Rogers asked Coolidge how he kept fit in his strenuous office he answered, with dry humor mixed with truth: "By avoiding big problems." Andrew Mellon controlled the policies of the Administration to an extent newly spotlighted in this study. Sometimes his advices were contrary to President Coolidge's own instincts and judgment. But they were followed. Treasury policy, business policy, wa'n't the Coolidge stove.

Mr. White's is by no means the final historical judgment on Calvin Coolidge. It is a picture more than a dissection. But it is a contribution to understanding of a man "honest . . . courageous . . . kind. In the terrible decade when he was in his place of greatest power, he lacked the vision to exercise his highest judgment. He was handicapped there by his background, circumscribed by his own life's pattern, his temperament, his experience as the pampered adopted child of what he felt was a benevolent plutocracy. . . . Calvin Coolidge was democracy functioning at its best, which sometimes is its worst. . . ."

E. D. C.

Peacepoint

"Internationalism will never be practical politics until we decide that it is; because the only factor that will make it practical politics is our decision that it is so."—Norman Angell.

North . . South . . East . . West

Progress in Government

By Frank L. Perrin

IT CAN be said in defense, or in extenuation, of the American democratic form of government that it is, above all, progressive. And this quality is not monopolized by the adherents allied with or in the front ranks of any single political party. But the sincere and laudable desire to progress entails responsibilities and invites, at times, hazardous undertakings and costly experiments. Perhaps in few if any other countries in which the voice of the people is lifted in final decision and determination, no matter how insistently the political leaders, the press and the pulpit may advise caution and reserve, could there have been popularly enacted and approved so revolutionary a law as the national prohibition amendment. In few other countries could such an enactment have been so decisively and quickly repealed.

So it may be that what is called progressivism does not insure actual advance. An individual or a nation can recede by progressive steps as well as either can advance. The important thing is to maintain that mobility which preserves and insures the power and the right to act, even if action is prompted and determined by impulse.

There is reassurance, then, in the realization that the Congress which has just now convened and begun its deliberations in Washington is able to enter upon its work without the handicap of the outmoded or encumbering material which was the heritage of previous Congresses before the adoption of the so-called Norris amendment. In years past, as is well known, members of what was referred to as the "lame-duck" contingent, those defeated at the November elections, held office until the succeeding March 4th. No one has ever sought to refute the charge that in many instances these "continuing" members sought, and sometimes were able, to impose upon the country legislated policies as harmful as they were distasteful.

Now, thanks to the readiness of the people to adopt the proposed change in the order of succession, the new Congress is free to express itself, confident in the assurance that in so doing it reflects the considered judgment and wishes of the electors. This is of more than usual importance at the moment. At the November elections the people of many of the states and congressional districts spoke with definiteness and finality in respect to important administrative policies. Those who have gone on to Washington to implement these mandates have no doubt as to their import or importance. They have listened to a thoughtful and eloquent appraisal, by the President, of the claimed accomplishments of the administration and an inventory of the declared needs to be met and supplied.

It will be interesting, during the weeks and months to come, to observe the day-by-day reactions to the program of legislation proposed. The temper of the present Congress, it may be discovered, is different in many important respects from that of its predecessor. Behind the hands that marked the ballots in November there was, even in the states and districts which returned incumbent legislators, an apparent demand for really progressive action. This does not, it should be understood, indicate greater progress along a course that has disappointed even those who outlined and recommended it, but rather in the direction of economic stability.

There will be no master-hand to point the way to a safe detour or a broad alternative highway. Most of the familiar markings will remain to direct the course followed during the last six years. Courage will be required by those who, confessing a loyalty to old leaderships, will enlist to lead along forbidden ways. But statesmanship, and sometimes ambition, begets courage in a time like this. The political fortunes of those who have gained the confidence and esteem of their neighbors are not to be determined, happily, by the degree of loyalty manifested to some person or some theory.

There is the law of progress which is as immutable as the law of the Medes and Persians. By it it is decreed that whenever civilization pauses in the march of useful or purposeful conquest, it is overtaken by disintegration, loss of right initiative, and by something approaching barbarism. The present offers no grateful invitation to pause in the march.

The Wide Horizon

Pacific Shipping Renaissance

By Lewis Rex Miller

SAN FRANCISCO

WITH the transference of the United States fleet to the Atlantic Ocean, the year 1939 promises to be one in which the Pacific Coast may loom less largely in naval affairs than it has done for several years.

On the other hand, several developments indicate that in the field of merchant shipping and shipbuilding, America's western seaboard is on the threshold of revived and increased activity.

These developments may be grouped conveniently under three heads. The first two are actual; the third is still in the stage of conjecture.

First, shipping has been given assurance of renewed stability through two channels. Government financial backing—with its corollary of government control—has come to the West Coast in more definite and striking form than ever before, through the transformation of the old Dollar Line into the American President Lines. And for the first time in four years—years marked by recurrent and costly waterfront strikes—there appears to be a practical understanding between shipowners on the one hand, and seamen and longshoremen on the other.

Second, the first contracts for shipbuilding on the Pacific seaboards in seventeen years have been granted to a shipyard on San Francisco Bay. Not since 1921 has the keel of a major merchant ship been laid here.

Third—and this is the conjectural point—the Pacific Coast hopes it may, for the first time, get a representative on the United States Maritime Commission.

Representation on this Commission has been an objective of West Coast seaports ever since the Commission was established in 1936. Former Senator William G. McAdoo was boomed for the position, but he became chairman of the board of the American President Lines instead. Others, principally men prominent in Pacific shipping circles, have been urged for the post, but in vain.

Ostensible reason for failure to put a West Coast man on the Commission is that fact that Pacific Coast shipbuilding, however important it may be in its state of rejuvenation, is still of small volume compared with that of the Atlantic seaboard.

* * *

As contrasted with the $6,000,000 in contracts to the Western yard, no less than $130,000,000 have been assigned to Eastern yards. Less than 4 per cent of the entire Government shipbuilding program for private yards, has come West. Additional contracts may be granted to yards in California and the Pacific Northwest; Westerners feel they certainly would be if a Pacific Coast spokesman sat on the Commission. For both strategic and commercial reasons, there seems to be ample justification for more shipbuilding along the Western seaboard.

Reason usually given for failure of shipyards to spring up at the edge of the greatest ocean is one of costs. The West Coast is farther from the source of many needed materials, notably steel, than the East Coast, and labor costs are higher. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended in June, 1938, recognizes this fact when it permits Western builders a 6 per cent preference when bids are being considered, and even permits the President and the Commission to allot building to certain areas regardless of differential.

Whether 6 per cent is the right differential is a moot point. Some potential shipbuilders say it is enough, while at least one authority says it is too much.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation has a yard on San Francisco Bay, but it has not gone after any contracts. The Corporation's president, Eugene G. Grace, is quoted as having said that he couldn't be interested in reviving activities in the Bethlehem yard unless given a differential of about 15 per cent, and assurance of continued contracts.

* * *

On the other hand, Capt. C. S. McDowell, U. S. N. Retired, who is supervising engineer of the 200-inch telescope being erected on Palomar Mountain by the California Institute of Technology, says ships can be built on the West Coast at costs from 10 to 20 per cent cheaper than in East Coast yards.

Captain McDowell's opinion commands respect because of his years of experience in supervising shipbuilding. He has been Engineer Officer at Mare Island, Manager of the Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor, New Construction Officer of the New York Navy Yard, and Navy Inspector of Machinery of the New York Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation.

Captain McDowell in a letter to O. E. Durkin, manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Marine Exchange, declares: "In my term of duty at Mare Island we built cruisers in competition with the east coast Navy Yards under identical designs, and in addition we had to pay higher freight rates and as high or higher wages than paid by the east coast. We were always able to build our ships from 10 to 20 per cent cheaper than the east coast yards. I think that the same factors that permitted us to do this would apply to private yards as well. The major factor which, in my opinion, offsets the difference in freight, is the better outdoor working conditions which permit more efficient work and more building per labor dollar."

However this may be, the Pacific Coast has got its first shipbuilding contract, and hopes to get more this year. It also hopes to see a continuance of the recent revival in shipping, including the resuscitation in one form or another of two former Dollar Line subsidiaries, the American Mail Line, which operated between Puget Sound and the Orient, and the Pacific Steamship Lines, in the coastwise service.